STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLE RECREATION COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES SYNOPSIS - APPROVED

October 28, 2010

Red Lion Hotel The Sierra Room 1401 Arden Way Sacramento, CA 95816

IN ATTENDANCE:

OHMVR COMMISSIONERS:

Gary Willard, Chair Eric Lueder, Vice Chair

Brad Franklin

Kane Silverberg

Paul Slavik

Stan Van Velsor

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS OHMVR STAFF:

Daphne Greene, Deputy Director, OHMVR Division Phil Jenkins, Chief, OHMVR Division

Tim La Franchi, Legal Counsel, OHMVR Division

OTHER OHMVR STAFF AND REGISTERED VISITORS

1 AGENDA ITEM I - CALL TO ORDER 2

- Chair Willard called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m.
- 3 AGENDA ITEM I(A) PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- Commissioner Slavik led the meeting attendees in the 4
- 5 Pledge of Allegiance.
- AGENDA ITEM I(B) ROLL CALL 6
- 7 Six Commission Members were present at time of roll
- call. 8
- 9 AGENDA ITEM II - APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- 10 CHAIR WILLARD: A motion to approve the agenda?
- 11 COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Motion to approve the
- 12 agenda.
- 13 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Second.
- 14 CHAIR WILLARD: All in favor?
- 15 (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
- 16 CHAIR WILLARD: Motion approved.
- 17 AGENDA ITEM II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- 18 CHAIR WILLARD: A motion to approve the minutes
- 19 of the last meeting?
- 20 COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Motion to approve the
- 2.1 minutes.
- 2.2 COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Second.
- CHAIR WILLARD: All those in favor? 23
- 24 (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
- 25 CHAIR WILLARD: Motion approved.

AGENDA ITEM IV(A) - REPORTS - Commission

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CHAIR WILLARD: Commission reports?

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I would like to mention that the Education Subcommittee has been working with the Division to identify participants for the Education Stakeholder Committee, and that process is ongoing.

CHAIR WILLARD: Deputy Director's report.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(1)(a) - DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S REPORTS

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Good morning, Commissioners, members of the public, delighted to have everybody here today. We have a full agenda that we're going to try to move through, share good information with you, but do it in a timely fashion. I also wanted to acknowledge that the Chief will join us somewhere between noon and one o'clock.

A number of items here today, so I wanted to first start off by giving an overview. We'll hear an update on the status of Oceano Dunes and the APCD, the air quality issues. We'll have a short interpretation overview of what's going on at the SVRAs, as well as we're currently in the process of a 45-day comment period for a snow EIR, and then our grants legislation, and public safety update.

I'll turn it over to Tim.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(1) - Status of Oceano Dunes and the

APCD Update

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ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Good morning. With regard to the air quality issues at Oceano Dunes, as you recall, the local Air Pollution Control District issued the report pointing to the SVRA as the source of significant particulate matter upon the Nipomo Mesa, and their board of directors asked them to work with State Parks to try to come up with a solution. process is in the early stages of getting organized, but State Parks, the County of San Luis Obispo, and the Air Pollution Control District have entered into a voluntary collaborative three-way memorandum of agreement to come together and identify ways to address the air pollution issues identified in that phase two report. Primarily that group consists of a management oversight committee and a technical committee that will begin to look at these issues. We're just in the early stages of getting organized, and the latest activity has been to interview outside consultants with the aim of bringing them on to help the technical team address some of the issues, figure out ways to address the That consultant will be selected next week and

get a contract in place.

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By March, the target has been set by the group and the air pollution control board of directors to begin to implement some pilot projects that will test some ideas and ways of addressing pollution. The idea would be to test the ideas, characterize the source of the particulate matter, and look at the effectiveness of potential measures that would then meet the longer term plans of decisions about how to address the problems. That's basically where we are. I won't get into any more details today, unless you had questions. Thank you.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(1) - Interpretation and Education

OHV STAFF CLARK: Commissioners, Deputy Director Greene, my name is Ellen Clark overseeing interpretation and education for the Division. And basically we have so much going on in all of the SVRAs that it would take probably a few hours just to talk about all of them. But here are some highlights in regards to interpretation, education and outreach.

We were at the Tracy Dry Bean Festival; Carnegie SVRA went to that. I'm not very clear on the details of the Dry Bean Festival. I think it sounds really cool and interesting. We had a booth there, talked

about OHV safety and education, and about a thousand people came to that. Doing a lot of outreach at Carnegie for school children, going to a lot of different schools in Livermore.

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And Hollister Hills, we've been in a couple of parades, had some clean-up wheeling events. And that's been really successful, volunteer enrichment. They're really doing a large volunteer recruitment program now to help clean up the trails as well as trail patrol.

Hungry Valley participated in a parade in

Frazier Park, and actually won a second-place award,
which is really cool. They had a neat float. It was
really great, get out there in the community.

Oceano Dunes, what I'm going to focus on today, is you all have a copy of the Oceano Dunes' brand new, hot off the presses -- and there are copies in the back for everyone -- Junior Ranger Activity Guide. It's geared towards seven to 12 year-olds, and it's a self-guided tour that they can get either at the kiosk or from the ranger, and it features off-road safety, rules of the road, the historic/prehistoric resources in the park, as well as the natural resources. So it's really a good way for the parents and children to get together and learn all about the park. There's also at your disposal an answer sheet, just in case you need

- that. Everybody has an answer sheet, and it's just a really fun way to get out there and learn about the park. So we've got a couple of other junior ranger interpretive programs that we are developing for Carnegie, Hungry Valley, and also Hollister Hills.
 - So moving down to Ocotillo Wells, a lot going on there. The second annual Roughneck Rendezvous is coming up the end of January, very successful. And Prairie City just recently had their first ever customer appreciation day, which was well attended.

If you have any questions? Thank you.

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: At this time I'd like to introduce Kate Warner, to my right, for a brief overview of the draft Snow EIR process that we're in.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(1) - Draft Snow EIR

They will be on the website very soon.

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TRA STAFF WARNER: The OSV program comprises

trail grooming, snow vehicles, and facility

maintenance. The whole program comprises 26 trail

systems, roughly 1700 miles of groomed trails, roughly

100 miles of ploughed roads, 34 trailheads. So that's

the overall scope of the activity throughout the state.

The state issues contracts for these activities to 11

national forests as well as three county roads

departments. The issuance of those contracts is considered a project under CEQA, so it's subject to environmental review.

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In 2008, an initial study was prepared and a negative declaration that looked at just one year of the program. In 2009, the Division determined to take a long-term look at the program and prepare a CEQA document that would be more in line with their long-term funding commitment towards the program. So an EIR was prepared using a ten-year planning horizon. The EIS process started in May of 2009 with scoping meetings that were held throughout the state in three cities. In July of 2009, a formal data request was submitted to the national forest through the regional office, and we began to get data responses from the national forests. And 18 months later, we have the draft EIR. The screen shows all of the locations of the 26 systems throughout the state.

The U.S. Forest Service has been instrumental in helping us through this by providing the data for which the environmental review is based upon and also in getting their feedback. That shaped the analysis and helped shape the mitigation measures that are included in the report. So a big thank you goes out to the Forest Service for their help. It has been a

collaborative effort.

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The draft EIR is rather comprehensive. It's a long read, but it examines a variety of issues, the primary issues of concern that have to do with the protection of biological resources and the impact on wilderness areas. So the draft EIR concludes that with continuation of the U.S. Forest Service efforts and the measures that are presented in the document, that OSV impacts related to state funding of the grooming can be kept at a low-level. We are two weeks into a 45-day review process. So the comment period closes right before Thanksqiving. We hope to wrap it up by mid-December. So by mid-December we should have a formal response to comment and have the final EIR prepared.

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Kate, if could you just give a brief review of how CEQA is different from NEPA in terms of this process. So many people are familiar with the NEPA process and not with CEQA.

TRA STAFF WARNER: CEQA is a different beast than NEPA; whereas, the NEPA documents, which the Forest Services is more used to, you have a decision of multiple alternatives that are looked at equally. have an action to take and you look at various alternatives, and an environmental review is done for

each of those actions. So there is an equal
environmental treatment, environmental analysis
prepared for each alternative. And at the end of that

process, you pick one of many alternatives.

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For CEQA the process is different. You start with one project, and you do a thorough environmental review on one project. To the degree that you find that there are issues, significant environmental issues that need to be addressed, you propose alternatives as a way of avoiding or eliminating those impacts.

So there is a lesser treatment, environmental review of alternatives, because again the focus is really on the main project that you are proposing, so that's the biggest difference.

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Any comments or questions?

I'd like to now turn it over to Sixto Fernandez,
the grants manager. It's been a busy season since we
saw you last.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(2) - Grants Program Update

OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: Thank you, Deputy
Director. Good morning, Commissioners. I'll be going
over three different items, the first one in tab three
under the '09/'10 grant cycle. At the last Commission
meeting, we were up to the preliminary applications

1 that had been submitted in May. We reviewed them and 2 provided feedback to the grantees. So I'll pick up

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after that.

In May, we received final applications. were scored and reviewed during the month of May. And the intent to award was posted on our Division website, per the regulations, on June 7th, 2010. After the 30-day appeal period, the awards became final. Vicki just passed out a sheet that gives an overview of what was submitted and the amounts awarded. So at the top across are the categories that were submitted, and then on the left side are the applicants.

So as you can see, the U.S. Forest Service under GO projects, they submitted 17. And if you go all the way across, the total amount awarded to the U.S. Forest Service was \$11,499,000. GO is ground operations; it's on-the-trail work.

CHAIR WILLARD: Anything different this year from the past years, the number of applicants, the mix of them?

OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: There are more projects that were submitted. The applicants are pretty much the same. They're more consistent. We did see more law enforcement projects being submitted.

CHAIR WILLARD: I see there are 19 nonprofits.

1 Is that something a little bit different from the 2 recent past? 3 OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: There was an increase in nonprofits, and I think we'll see more nonprofits 4 5 coming in next year. DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Correct me if I'm wrong, 6 7 Sixto, but in the year prior, we had not enough 8 requests for restoration projects. There was more 9 money on the table than there were requests. So the 10 team made a conscious effort during the year to reach 11 out to agencies. Also, nonprofits were able to apply 12 and do restoration projects. That was successful in 13 that we did have a number of more applications that 14 came in and were awarded. So that was good. OHV STAFF FERNANDEZ: And we'll continue that 15 16 outreach this next grant cycle. COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: The nonprofits, are 17 18 those projects separate from the restoration projects? 19 OHV STAFF FERNANDEZ: Yes. 20 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Were there nonprofits 2.1 associated with federal agency projects, or are those 2.2 projects identified with federal agencies that had no 23 nonprofit involvement? 24 OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: The nonprofits have to

work with the federal agencies. There is an agreement

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     that they had. So they are coordinated with each
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     other, but they are different projects.
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            COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: So nonprofits were in
     association with federal?
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            OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: That's correct.
            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Local grants, almost
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     $5 million in local grants. Can you give us a quick
     overview of some of the more extensive local grants?
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            OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: Probably the one that
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     comes up the most is Cal City has the trail systems
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    that they have there. So they came in for grounds
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     operations. That's a big one. I don't have the exact
     numbers with me at the moment.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Is it over a million
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     dollars, Cal City?
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            OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: Cal City, it is probably
     under a million.
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           DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: We'll find out.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Just trying to get a sense
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     of what's going on out there with the local folks.
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            OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: We have seen some local
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     folks, counties come in for either planning grants or
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     acquisition grants trying to create new opportunity.
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     So we would like to encourage that.
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DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Clearly, as we saw at

1 Metcalf Motorcycle Park, the Santa Clara County park system, El Dorado County, Tulare Motorcycle Park, 2 3 Porterville. So those are some of the locals that

consistently come in for funding.

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OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: Cal City came in for \$103,000 of ground operations. They also came in for a development grant to develop their Borax Park.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(2) - Proposed Regulation Changes

OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: Division staff, after this last grant cycle, identified some areas within the regulations that either needed clarity or revision. So since July, we've been working with the Office of Administrative Law to make some changes to the regulations. Please turn to the second or third staff report entitled, "Changes to the Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program."

So the Division staff has been working on some changes to the regulations. On the sheet that's entitled, "Proposed Regulation Changes," it will list the key dates that we have to work with. So on August 17, 2010 a notice of public rulemaking was submitted to the Office of Administrative Law. We then entered a 45-day public comment period. That ended on October 11th of 2010. On the 12th of October, we had a public hearing here in Sacramento with a satellite location via telephone conference in Riverside, that way folks could come in and give feedback or provide public comments.

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We went out for another 15-day public comment period. That was to eliminate Section F of the general provisions for the United States Forest Service that was the indemnification clause. So the Forest Service had contacted us and wanted us to revise the language on that. We consulted with our attorneys, some state attorneys, and it was decided just to eliminate that clause altogether. The 15-day public comment period ends on November 5th, and we hope to have the full rulemaking package to the Office of Administrative Law on November 24th. And then there's a 30-day approval period.

And if you notice at the bottom of this page, some of the key changes that we're proposing, the first bullet is to clarify definitions of indirect costs to assure costs for personnel not directly related to a project are not considered eligible costs. Basically what we saw in the last grant cycle is a lot of costs associated with higher-level personnel within the different agencies. Our thought is we want the money to be used on the ground. So hopefully instead of

1 agencies coming in and asking for salaries for the 2 forest supervisor or district rangers, it will be used 3 for personnel that are working directly on the ground.

So that's what that change is.

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We proposed to increase the indirect costs from 10 percent to 15 percent.

The third bullet defines allowable travel expenses and per diem rates for nonfederal agencies to ensure consistency. So what we saw last grant cycle is a wide range of what nonprofits and local agencies were claiming as far as travel and per diem. So what we thought to keep consistency is that we would use what the state allows. So that's what we're proposing.

And then there were some changes to clarify some of the questions within the evaluation criteria; that's the last bullet.

Any questions on proposed changes?

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: You mentioned Forest Service didn't like worrying about indemnification. Can you explain that a little bit better?

OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: It's really a liability clause, Section F, and it really is covered by existing tort law. And so they had wanted some changes to the section itself. In talking to Tim La Franchi, and a couple of other attorneys, they thought it was really

- 1 unnecessary to have that in the general provisions.
- 2 And perhaps Tim can better explain the law itself.
- 3 ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Essentially, the
- indemnification clause is a contractual obligation to 4
- 5 reimburse the agency if State Parks is injured or
- incurs damage as a result of something a federal 6
- agencies does. Under federal law, there is something 7
- 8 called an antideficiency law, a federal law where they
- 9 are unable to commit contractually unless Congress has
- 10 actually appropriated funding, authorized an
- 11 expenditure commitment. So the federal agencies have
- 12 consistently been asking to remove or modify those
- 1.3 clauses.
- 14 So what we're left with is under the Federal
- 15 Tort Claims Act, if State Parks is injured or a third
- 16 party or anybody else is injured, they can make a claim
- through the federal process. So that's the provision 17
- 18 of law that still remains, even without the indemnity
- 19 provision.
- 20 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Can you answer that in
- 2.1 English? Does that mean that if somebody is hurt on
- 2.2 Forest Service land that the Forest Service is not
- 23 liable for it?
- 24 ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Under the federal
- 25 provisions under the Federal Tort Claims Act, the

- 1 Forest Service is liable for an injury on their lands
- 2 | if it was caused by their negligence or an employee's
- 3 | negligence. So that doesn't mean they're not still
- 4 | liable to the extent Congress has said they can be
- 5 | liable through the Federal Torts Claim Act, but
- 6 | Congress decides. It's similar to state level, the
- 7 | state legislature decides to what extent the state or
- 8 | the federal agency can be held liable for injuries on
- 9 their lands or caused by their employees.
- 10 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: How does that relate to
- 11 | our grants language?
- 12 ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: That federal agency
- 13 | liability still exists under the Federal Torts Claim
- 14 Act. An indemnity provision is like an insurance
- 15 | policy. Essentially, the Forest Service says we will
- 16 ensure you in case you're injured as a result of
- 17 | anything that we do. It's like your automobile
- 18 | insurance policy. And with that indemnity provision,
- 19 State Parks, if it was injured or incurred damaged or
- 20 | had to pay out damage for an injury that was caused by
- 21 | the federal agency, State Parks could submit that claim
- 22 | to the federal agency. It's a contractual claim, but
- 23 | without the indemnity provision, the only recourse we
- 24 | would have is through the Tort Claims Act to the extent
- 25 | that it would apply to that pay out.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: And that last situation is what applies now?

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Right, exactly.

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DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: I would also like to take a moment to thank the grants staff because on this particular issue, SB 742, we initiated the desire to get funding awarded in June so that the locals could know what their funding levels were and the federal agencies could start planning for their fiscal year beginning October 1. But what that means is that essentially you're always in this cycle, and you see things that need to be adjusted. We hit the ground running as soon as those grants are awarded because we need to make sure that we give the public adequate time, if we are making a change in the regulation, to have full disclosure, get the input from people throughout the year, make those changes in the regulations so that they're in effect for January when we start the process. So I just would like to say thank you.

And thank you to all of the different people out on the ground, the Forest Service, BLM, cities, counties, members of the public, who just have an interest, who come to us throughout the year about their ideas about how they would change the program to

- improve on it. As always, as the Commissioners, if any of you have any ideas that you'd like to see, please let us know any feedback that you hear from members of the public.
- 5 OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: It's definitely a partnership; can't do it without everyone. 6

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AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(2) - '10/'11 Grant Cycle

OHV MANAGER FERNANDEZ: So the next grant cycle is coming up pretty quickly. As soon as we get done with one, it seems like we're up to the next one. So with the recent passage of the budget, the \$26 million allocation was in that budget. So it's a \$26 million allotment, and then there's \$1.1 million extra for restoration grants.

You'll see the third staff report, the '10/'11 grant cycle, you'll notice some key dates on the sheet. The application process begins on January 10th of 2011. That's also the first day we're going to have workshops. So we're going to have workshops here in Sacramento on January 10th and 11th. And then January 12th and 13th, we are going to have workshops in Ontario. And I would encourage all applicants, even if they've been here before, to attend the workshops, very valuable, get a lot of information.

1	Once we continue, the preliminary applications
2	are due on March 7th, 2011. That starts a 30-day
3	public comment period so the public can review the
4	applications and provide feedback. The final
5	applications will be due on May 2nd. The intent to
6	award will be posted on Division website on June 6th.
7	And if there are no appeals, then the awards become
8	final on July 7th. Then we will work to finalize the
9	agreements. Any questions on the next grant cycle?
10	DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Thank you, Sixto, and thank
11	you again to the team.
12	Kathy Dolinar to provide an update on

Senate Bill 855.

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AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(3) -Senate Bill 855- Freeman Property

OHV SUPT. DOLINAR: Good morning, Kathy Dolinar from Ocotillo Wells and Kirk Shea from Ocotillo Wells. I think you have a copy of Senate Bill 855 in your folder there.

We are delighted to announce that Senator Denise Ducheny and Senator Dennis Hollingsworth have been successful at legislating a solution to the Freeman property at Ocotillo Wells SVRA. This success came in the form of Senate Bill 855, which was a rider on the budget recently signed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

What this legislation did was to split the Freeman, known as Truckhaven and Desert Cahuilla properties, into two parts. The north half automatically becomes part of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, and the south half becomes part of Ocotillo Wells SVRA. This acquisition of the property is further exempt from the CEQA process. And while State Parks is able to acquire property without a CEQA, this gives additional protection for us to acquire this property and begin a planning process for the area.

We started the process of getting here four years ago when thankfully with approval from the Commission we acquired this property. We were jointly managing the property with Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. It was even more challenging than we thought it would be from the start and difficult for us to manage with both districts performing the tasks of interim management and long-term planning.

This decision makes it possible for us to better manage the property in day-to-day operations, and at this time we will be moving forward with the General Plan, which ultimately will come to the Commission for approval. So we're very thankful again to the senators for helping us get through this. We've spent the last year working with their offices along with staff from

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Anza-Borrego and Ocotillo Wells, members of the OHV community, and members of the conservation community to work through the many controversies that existed. As you can imagine, those meetings were probably not unlike some of yours, heated and difficult to get through, but we were able to work through our differences and come to a compromise that everyone could live with.

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From this point on, we will be attempting to acquire, which should be much easier now without the controversy, the state lands as well as the private parcels in the area. We're looking at different options for funding, which would include reimbursement of the OHV Trust Fund for the properties that go to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Any questions?

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Just for the benefit of the public who may not be able to see, could you share what the yellow, green, purple and white is?

OHV SUPT. DOLINAR: The yellow parcels are currently part of the Freeman property. It was an acquisition approved by the Commission and acquired by the OHV Trust Fund. It will be four years ago in December that the property was acquired. As you can see, it's in a checkerboard fashion, which creates challenges for managing. The green property belongs to

California State Lands, who has been willing to sell
but hesitant to sell while there is any controversy on
the ground. We will now be able to acquire the green
property, which will make it much better for us to

apply management practices on the ground.

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The white properties are private parcels, which we will be attempting to purchase. We have a lot of willing sellers already in the area.

And the large purple dot in the center, where there is a straight line up and down, belongs to Anza-Borrego Foundation. That was not a property open to taking a look. We all went on the ground. It was about 114 degrees that day and spent the whole day traveling this line to make sure that what we put out there was something that we would be able to manage. And that square will still be an additional challenge because, as you can tell, it doesn't follow any type of natural contours.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: And those squiggly lines are contours?

OHV SUPT. DOLINAR: There is a trail there that's an easily identifiable trail or wash that will make it easy for the people on the ground to be able to tell by where they are and along with signage what property they are on.

I encourage you all to come down. We will take you on that same day journey along that path in less than 114 degrees.

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you to staff and Division for their efforts in a creative solution to a complicated problem. That's good work. Well done.

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Loren Rex.

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AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(4) - Public Safety Update

OHV STAFF REX: Good morning, Commissioners, members of the public. I'm going to give you a brief update of some of the public safety opportunities we've had since we met last.

First of all, I'd like to discuss the training that we offer other law enforcement agencies. Superintendent John Pelonio has been instrumental in getting our outreach training to other law enforcement agencies POST certified. So now it's California Peace Officers Standards and Training certified, and any law enforcement officer in California is required to have continuing professional training as part of their career. These classes are now certified to count for that continuing professional training. So we're getting a lot of increase of agencies wanting to sign up for this law enforcement training. You can see

we've had three different classes, one in Trinity

County, the other posted at Prairie City, and the last
one posted at Hungry Valley. So we're getting a mix

up and down the state, and our goal is to continue this
training for the law enforcement agencies because it
really does help with the uniform application of the
law statewide.

Our supervising rangers have been very busy getting out in the field visiting agencies that have OHV law enforcement programs, especially those that have law enforcement grants; many different agencies, some that are new to the program, such as Lompoc Police Department, and others that have longstanding programs such as Riverside with their road team. So a mix of different agencies, but really trying to get out and make sure that the grant dollars are being spent effectively and that we're able to assist those agencies as much as possible.

Probably the most exciting thing -- I'm a little biased -- but the Rubicon Trail was a huge, huge project that we worked on this summer. We had law enforcement officers up on the trail, camping out on the trail in the heart of the trail.

It was a collaborative effort with the U.S. Forest Service and El Dorado County. And we were able

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to work together to really raise awareness on the trail. We had the Yellow Bandana Campaign, which El Dorado County Department of Transportation had created, and it has been a huge success as far as law enforcement officers being able to talk to members of the public who are out there on the trail driving around. A lot of times when a law enforcement officer approaches someone, it's not the first thing they want to do is talk to the ranger out there. But with the Yellow Bandana Campaign, it offered a great tool to give them something that raises awareness about responsible recreation on the trail and really gives us a chance to talk about the water board ruling and what they need to do to keep the trail open.

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The Division purchased 1500 WAG bags, and those were handed out. For those that are not familiar with a WAG bag, it's a portable way to take your human waste off the trail with you in a sanitary fashion. So we were handing out these kits to folks to make sure that all of the human waste got taken off the trail with them, and it was very successful. People in the community were a little hesitant with seeing more law enforcement out there, but we had positive feedback from agencies and also the community.

We continue to work with U.S. Forest Service,

BLM, and Kern County Sheriff Department on the Pacific Crest Trail. We had a law enforcement detail where we had some riders on motorcycles trespassing on the trail that were actually arrested. It brought a lot of awareness to the issue. During the summer, the riding season hasn't been so popular. As the temperatures cool down we're starting to see more and more riding activity out there. We recently went out to Tehachapi for a joint agency meeting to talk about future actions to help prevent the trespass. Our supervising rangers have also patrolled areas that we get tips or reports that there could be vehicle trespass. The hot topic is the Cache Creek locally here in Yolo County, Fordyce and Prosser areas of the national forest and Nevada County, and we're just getting reports of possible vehicles off-road, people taking motorcycles and OHVs where they shouldn't be taking them.

We recently have been consulting with California State Parks up in Del Norte County, Tolowa Dunes State Park. They had some incident of OHVs trespassing onto the State Parks property, and we've been working very closely with them. I just talked to their superintendent yesterday to get an update, and he said the incidents of trespass have gone down, so we're making progress on that.

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And then also I just want to recognize

Superintendent John Pelonio who has been with the

Division for a number of years and made quite a bit of

progress towards the Division's mission. And he has

recently transferred to the Law Enforcement Emergency

Services Division. He's the Department's new

Superintendent of Emergency Services. So just want to

recognize the amount of work he's done for the Division

and wish him very well in his new position.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Do we have a replacement?

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Just for everybody here,

John doesn't know it, but we've actually invited him

here today after lunch. Chair Willard wanted to

acknowledge all of the work that he's done. We have a

plaque for him, so we'll be able to do that a bit

later.

If I may, just on one item, which is the Rubicon Trail, and I would like to thank Loren and all of the staff that helped on this project. This goes back to the year 2000 where I know members of the off-highway vehicle community and the conservation community were frustrated about what was going on with the trail. We provided grant funding. The Forest Service and staffing has been challenged. The county has been challenged. In our Strategic Plan, we looked providing

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the opportunities for cross training and interagency training. As Kathy mentioned, if it's 114 degrees in the desert, then we probably have opportunities for law enforcement to come up and help in other areas statewide, so bringing people, let's say, from Ocotillo Wells in the summer to be able to work on this detail on the Rubicon.

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Part of what the challenge has been over the years is law enforcement typically will leave the trail about 4:00 p.m. Our commitment was to be there 24-hours a day. And so as we went through the first couple of weekends with a lot of community policing, a lot of outreach, a lot of talking with everybody. But I think it was on the third weekend where at about 1:30 in the morning it was determined that somebody was not able to drive, and the officers then ended up issuing a cite and release on a DUI. You can imagine sort of what that ripple effect had, number one, to see law enforcement officers at 1:30 in the morning, like what are you doing out here. But the opportunity then to be able to have the dialogue with the people who were there, and the support that the law enforcement officers received. And actually I believe it was not 45 minutes after that that one more was issued. was it for the remainder of the season. The word got

out that you didn't know when the law enforcement officers were going to appear behind what tree or what rock. The feedback we received has been outstanding. The opportunity to partner with the Forest Service and CHP and the county, to be able to share that information that we have, it really was very successful. So, Loren, thank you for that effort.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'm wondering, Loren, when you visited the local county sheriff departments, as I'm sure we're all aware, many counties are laying off employees, including sheriffs, and I'm just wondering how that's affecting the departments that you visited?

OHV STAFF REX: A lot of times the OHV details or OHV teams are seen as kind of supplementary or the fluff on the primary patrol functions. So there are some departments that are actually bringing in retired annuitants, not a full-time salary, but to work on an hourly basis to help cover some of these shifts. But it is really stretching people thin. Especially in Kern County, we've talked to the officers there, and they just don't have a lot of full-time deputies to handle it on a regular basis, and they get all kinds of calls for other types of crimes. So with the reduction of deputies, departments are trying to get creative to still cover all of those shifts, but it is definitely

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COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Do you folks plan on the same level of participation on the Rubicon next vear?

OHV STAFF REX: We're still bringing all of the data for this year, and we're going to have the discussion about looking at the impacts that we've had and seeing whether or not that it's going to be the right fit to have the State Parks team up there, or not or what next year is going to look like.

But we have got a lot of positive feedback, and we're going to have to look at all of the stats that we have and the costs involved and make that decision.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Secondly, on the Tolowa Dunes State Parks, you said that there has been a reduction in trespass. What do you attribute that to?

OHV STAFF REX: Recently the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors had designated a tract of land nearby as an OHV area, and they had some controversy with the Coastal Commission about the posting of the signs and the designation of that as an OHV area. Since then, the signs have been removed. designation has not changed at all but because the signs have been removed, they did see less people

riding there because it's not an obviously designated OHV area at this point.

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DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: One of the things, Commissioner Van Velsor, also that we've been focussing on up at Tolowa Dunes from the State Parks, as you look it as it goes along the shoreline, on the northern section is a state park, then there is a privatelyowned section, and then there is State Parks below.

State Parks as a whole has been challenged with signing so that people who are on the private property recognize that if they are going to continue to travel north they are now entering onto the State Parks property, and so you're not able to do that with a Green Sticker vehicle. And so it's just trying to be clear about the signage that we have, about looking at putting up some fencing that's available as well a little further inland where there is State Parks ownership as opposed to Fish and Game ownership. where we can help collaborate to make sure that the signage is accurate so the public can understand it, it makes sense, and be able to look at installing that fencing as well. Those are some of the efforts we've been trying to do to help State Parks up there.

That's it from the Division for now.

AGENDA ITEM IV(C) - BLM Report

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WILLARD: Moving on to the BLM report.

BLM STAFF AHRENS: Good morning, I want to take just a moment to recognize a couple of people that are here. Carla Norris, our Associate Deputy State Director and Resources, is here. She's in her first year actually with our state but very much has become engaged in the Off-Highway Vehicle program and has been very helpful. Also, it's with great pleasure that I recognize Jim Keeler, our State OHV Coordinator, (applause), very much back with us, beginning to kind of reenter the program and workforce there and very happy to have him back.

We provided a report for your package. I'll go through that just very briefly. As you can see, we made some progress on some of our solar energy developments. As of the date of this report, three different projects have been approved, and at least one of them, the Right Source Energy, has actually had a groundbreaking and is underway. Those three projects are going to provide almost 1200 megawatts of power, which is enough power for 500,000 homes and is creating about 2,000 jobs in that area. Also, in the report we provided a web link to our web page where you can track the development of our solar program, and it has quite

a bit of information really on the documents and what have you for all of the different projects that are available at that web page.

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I wanted to point out, others probably will today as well, the class schedule for the California Archeology Site Stewards Program. They're, of course, good partners of ours, as well as State Parks, and the Forest Service; happy to help kind of promote them. So the dates and times for those stewardship programs are in the report and encourage folks to participate in that.

We had the opportunity to have Director Abbey out to attend the Sand Show back in September. He recognized the American Sand Association for their efforts and responsibility and outreach to the public and gave them the Director's Award there. It was good to have him take an interest in our program at that level, and he continues to do so.

The Imperial Sand Dunes is recognizing an approximately five percent reduction in visitation last year. This is probably an economic situation. Of course, Halloween next weekend is the star of our next season. They'll be working putting together their enforcement and visitor services teams for this coming weekend, Thanksgiving, and Presidents Day.

The ISDRA Management Plan that we had a full report on at our last meeting in April, they have gone through the public review, accepted comments, that was extended 45 days into early August. They've received a number of comments and are currently combining and filing those comments and addressing those comments into their final plan and hoping to have a release of the final plan right after the first of the year.

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We had hoped to be able to give you a little more of a briefing on the accident that occurred at Johnson Valley last August. I think everybody is aware of the accident. The investigations on that are ongoing. California Highway Patrol is the lead for the law enforcement investigation. That's currently ongoing, and we, of course, are cooperating fully with them in that investigation.

We're also conducting our own internal investigation on policies and procedures, and that's still an internal process. We're moving that up into our Washington directorate for their review and clarification. As soon as they complete that process and are comfortable with that, we'll be releasing that publicly on our web page and certainly want to brief the Commission at that time on this and have a very open discussion about how we move forward from there.

And then finally, not on the report, I just
wanted to make a mention that we had in the desert
district held a recreation planners workshop and
actually had it in Laughlin back in August, I believe
it was. So we, of course, waited until it was really
hot in the hottest part of the desert. As part of that
workshop, we invited Kenney Glaspie of the OHV Division
to come and talk about the soils conservation standards
and that work. That was a remarkably good thing to do.
Kenney was very, very helpful; helped me to put my
program very much on track, and I think helped put
several other desert offices on track, as well. I
wanted to thank him and the Division. I know it's a
little difficult to get him down there during that
period of time, so I wanted to recognize that
commitment to get him down there to help us. I think
it paid off very well and is continuing to. He's
already scheduling some additional trips to help some
other offices, as well. That is, in summary, our
report. And I'm open for questions.
COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Getting back to the
Johnson Valley accident, while you're doing your

investigation, what measures are you taking for events that are going on now to provide a little bit higher level of public safety?

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            BLM STAFF AHRENS: Well, we've just really gone
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     back in following our regulations, we're working closer
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     with our promotors to ensure they've really thought
     through how their event is going to be operated, how
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     they're going to handle spectators, the whole event,
     make sure that's really thought out. We're providing a
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     higher level of staffing for that as well now to ensure
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     that the operations plan is implemented and that the
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     stipulations are met as designed, and just kind of up
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     the game, frankly, in this interim period until we can
     come to final conclusions.
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            COMMISSIONER LUEDER: And the clubs and the
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     promotors are cooperating with you?
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            BLM STAFF AHRENS: They've been remarkable,
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     absolutely. Many of them really stepped up in a big
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     way developing practical plans, health and safety
     things, what have you. It's really been very
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     heartening to see that level of enthusiasm.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Any update on the Johnson
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     Valley Marine takeover?
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            BLM STAFF AHRENS: No, I do not; honestly just
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     don't; sorry.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: That's at a stalemate?
     What's the status?
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BLM STAFF AHRENS: I've honestly not heard

anything new on that. I can learn more and tell you.

AGENDA ITEM IV(D) - USFS Report

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CHAIR WILLARD: If we could please have a report from the U.S. Forest Service. We're also going to have the U.S. Forest Service speaking with us as a separate business item later.

USFS STAFF NORQUIST: Good morning, Commissioners, my name is Keaton Norquist with the U.S. Forest Service. I'll start off by updating you on something you're familiar with, the travel management process in Region 5. Currently, all the forests have completed their NEPA analysis, so that's a major step forward. We're right now looking for the Plumas National Forest to issue their decision. We expect that to be released in two to three weeks. That makes all decisions and analyses to have been completed on Subpart B.

There are a couple of appeals right now. The Tahoe National Forest recently issued their ROD, so they're in a 45-day public appeal period. And the Klamath National Forest has completed their public appeal period, so they're now inside of the 45-day interim appeal process.

And there's a new litigation action report in

the Six Rivers. Specifically the Smith River National
Recreation Area is being litigated, and that's in
addition to the Eldorado and the Stanislaus lawsuits
that were already ongoing. And I don't have any

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particulars on those.

As far as Subpart A, the other third of the Travel Management Rule, right now the Washington office is working on making sure that all the regions have a consistent understanding of how to move forward with Subpart A, and they're developing guidance that's going to be forthcoming. So right now the Region 5 forests, we're waiting for that guidance before we proceed to Subpart A. You'll note that's different from Subpart B because it's a left-sided analysis without a NEPA decision, so that's it for travel management.

Happy to report some new travel-oriented guide maps. These are hot off the press, very popular. One is for the Rock Creek Area on the Georgetown Ranger District of the Eldorado National Forest. The other is the Hume Lake Ranger District on the Sequoia National Forest. We're very pleased that these maps are ongoing.

The science studies, we currently have three science studies that were funded by the grants program.

The first two are the Vertebrate Assemblage and the

Northern Spotted Owl studies. These have been finalized by the researchers. And the final reports have been completed. They're currently being reviewed by our office right now, and we expect to get those final reports back to the Division probably next month or maybe in December. And the third study, the North American Goshawk study, that's still active. You remember we were funded additional funding to conduct the analysis on that study, and we're anticipating getting back the final report from the researchers probably by the end of the year. So that's kind of the update on the science studies.

As was previously reported, we've been working with OHV Division on the snow grooming EIR and Kate Warner, and we've been more than happy to do that. Once the EIR is finalized, we will be working with the forest and BLM for that program. Also, we had our annual Snow Parks meeting with OHV Division a couple of weeks ago, and that was also successful. And we went over the special use permits for the snow parks, and I believe we reissued those permits for the next year.

As Loren brought up the Rubicon Trail, I also wanted to highlight another development we are really excited about. The El Dorado County Board of

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Supervisors last week unanimously voted to seek an easement from the Forest Service for the Rubicon Trail. We're really excited about that, and we hope that it will be a good step forward for better management of the trail, and we expect the Eldorado National Forest to be processing that easement application immediately.

General updates, we have some personnel changes that you might be aware of. We have three new deputy regional foresters. So every once in a while Randy Moore, who is the Regional Forester, appoints his deputies. The first one is Dan Jiron, who is a former forest supervisor from Region 3, the southwest region. The second deputy regional forester is Jean Wade Evans, a former forest supervisor on the San Bernardino National Forest. And the deputy regional forester who oversees our area and recreation is Ron Ketter, and he was formally the assistant director of Strategic Planning, Budget and Accountability in our Washington office. So we are excited to have him, and I know that he would like to come to some meetings in the future.

Other just general updates, we recently completed a field trip to the Mendocino with Roger Poff, and the purpose of that field trip was a training program for the Mendocino staff. We were highlighting the green, yellow and red trail condition surveys and

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how to do those. So it was good for new people, and also a good refresher for some of the veterans.

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Upcoming work that we anticipate, right now we're working to develop a set of best management practices to address water quality, and we also will be working with Roger Poff to develop new ways of managing the trail system during wet weather.

And as Commissioner Willard mentioned, we have Nancy Fleenor here today. She's on the second agenda item. So we are here to talk about cost recovery, and she's here to answer any questions that people might Hopefully this will be a productive dialogue and have. we're looking forward to it.

With that, I'm open to questions.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Could you explain the easement application on the Rubicon?

USFS STAFF NORQUIST: I can explain what I know of it. So currently it was kind of a gray area as to who was managing the trail, the legal status of the trail with the county and with the Forest Service. I don't know if you're familiar with, it's called RS 2477, but there are people saying the county should apply for it under RS 2477. It's a pretty complicated issue. Region was really involved with the process, and I know the Forest Supervisor Ramiro Villalvazo, he

- 1 went to the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors and 2 spoke on the issue. If you want to get really 3 detailed, you probably want to talk to the forest about that. But I remember seeing an e-mail from Ramiro to 4 5 the rest of us saying it was really exciting about the unanimous vote of the El Dorado supervisors. Under 6 7 that easement, I believe that the county will be the 8 permittee and will be responsible for the management, 9 but it's a forest service trail, so we're ultimately 10 the manager, the one responsible for that. 11 COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Maybe you mentioned who 12 Roger Poff is. Could you give us a little information? 13 USFS STAFF NORQUIST: He's a Forest retired 14 annuitant. He was very instrumental in designing the 15 green, yellow, red form we used for the trail condition 16 surveys. I'm sorry, I thought you might have been 17 familiar with him. Actually, I should probably give a 18 shout out to him. He's been a huge help in developing 19 our grant applications and making sure that we meet 20 trail condition surveys. Thank you. 2.1
 - AGENDA ITEM IV Public Comment on Reports
 - CHAIR WILLARD: Open to public comment.
- 24 JERRY FOUTS: Good morning, Commissioners. 25 name is Jerry Fouts. I represent the, AMA, American

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Motorcyclists Association. Really my comments aren't specific to any one thing on this part of the agenda, but it was really my experience with the BLM in the Folsom office about five months ago, and I'm really disappointed. I'm a guy that I'm still learning the process, and I'm still learning the nuts and bolts. I'm trying to deal with different people in understanding that Sierra study that they just put out in areas that were going to potentially be closed, and I had some questions.

And the good news is I couldn't find anybody at home in the Folsom office, but they did call me back.

And as I worked my way through the process, I finally found a guy on the ground that really was the guy that was helping me with the Mariposa area. I'll tell you what, my discussion with him was terrible. I had questions because I didn't understand. And maybe I didn't ask the right questions in the way that he wanted me to ask them. I'm curious, I don't know why my area is being shut down. I want to know about county roads, and I wanted to know how my dad, who is now passed away, was going to get to a place that he liked to go to pan for gold in a jeep because he can't see anymore because he had diabetes. And pretty much the guy on the other end of the phone laughed, and he

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told me, "I guess he'll have to walk." That really
pissed me off. I'm sorry to use that word. You need
to hear that, and so does the BLM people in the room.

That's crummy.

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So you know what my pushback was, because I'm a motorcycle rider, my pushback is: I'm going riding.

That's wrong. That's wrong on my part. It's wrong on his part. We shouldn't be doing business that way.

The answer I should have got from that guy was:

You know what, Jerry, meet me out there, and let's go
look at it. Let's go riding. Let's talk about it.

And, yeah, maybe the decision happened without you
knowing about it, maybe you have questions about how
the process works, and you don't know. Let me help
explain that to you so in the next battle you will be
better equipped.

That's what I would hope would come out of these paid professionals that I pay. I'm angry. You know what, I'm really angry because my dad died, and he ain't going to get to see it and that's crappy. So, anyway, that's water under the bridge.

We're going to be positive from now on. I've got from positive comments about some wonderful stuff on the road that happened that are good things. I'm sorry to bring that to you, that crummy stuff, but

there is a culture of motorcycling out there that has to change. That's what I talked about at the last Commission meeting, and that culture includes you, it includes law enforcement, it includes administration, along with the riders. And it's not going to happen until we all work together. Thank you.

ED WALDHEIM: Good morning, Commissioners. Εd Waldheim, California Trail Users Coalition. I'm glad to be here. It's been a long hiatus, but everything is still rolling out there, trust me, it is still rolling.

I'd like to thank again the grants team. I call it the OLGA team. Without those folks, they are the most incredible folks that we've ever had under Sixto's leadership, and I can't talk enough about those guys. They come. I run meetings with six national forests on a quarterly basis with all of Southern California BLM areas, and these guys, if they're not on the telephone, and they are out there in person. I mean it's never happened to us in the 30 or 40 years I've been involved with these programs that -- these guys really come out there. So we should really should give them a hand for all of the work that they've done. (Applause)

This gal over here sets the stage. At two o'clock in the morning, she answers the telephone. would like to take advantage also to introduce Karen

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Sanders. Karen Sanders is my right-hand person. She's going to take over here for me when I go out to the sunset. Daphne answers the phone at two o'clock in the morning, and Karen is right behind it at 1:35 in the morning answering the phone. And Sixto at eleven o'clock at night he answers the phone. So thank you very much.

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Loren, one of the things that I think it's time for the agency to start helping us, Kern County has an incredible amount of resources that was put into the PCT. In the meantime, our limited-use areas are getting totally hammered. We are being hammered like never before. Right now the Jawbone / Dove Springs area, I'm requesting help from Loren and the Division because Kern County doesn't have the people to do it. The Bureau of Land Management has one ranger, one ranger walking around over 500,000 acres that we have that we patrol and we have visitors there. And those are the Jawbone / Dove Springs, 275,000 acres, 65,000 acres in the Rands, and then we have El Pasos.

Friends of Jawbone is managing and we're doing just about all of the work in those areas with our grant. This weekend it was unbelievable. It's going to take all eight full-time employees that we have.

It's going to take us at least the whole week to fix

the damage that the criminals are doing to our public lands. I'm going to call them criminals now because before I was calling them willfully ignorant. They are no longer willfully ignorant. Everything is closed that needs to be closed. Trust me, it took me

13 months to get it done with the grants that we got. Everything is closed. There is nothing open that is supposed to be closed. Everything has been buried by wind fences, by pillar posts, by signs. People are just deliberately going around them. And I sent somebody the pictures. So these have me really, really concerned, and we need to do something.

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The next thing on the BLM report, I wish sometimes -- Mike Ahrens forgot about it, but Friends of El Mirage and Friends of Jawbone are an integral part of the management on public lands. We are on the ground doing the work. Eight full-time people in Jawbone, every day, five days a week we're working on trails. That's unparalleled. That's more people than Ridgecrest even has to work on the trails. We're making the difference. In El Mirage, we're doing the same thing. So one day I would like to make a presentation, ask you guys if we could make a presentation on the video to show you the work that we're doing so that we can keep that going, okay?

And I'll drop it at that, and cover it later.

JOHN STEWART: Good morning, Commissioners, Deputy Director, John Stewart representing California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs.

It is regrettable that the accident occurred in Johnson Valley and the loss of life with it that occurred. And that has brought some real questions now to the entire BLM permitting process. Now, I think everybody should keep in mind that not only is the BLM working under special recreation or special use permits from a point in federal law, but the Forest Service is also.

And one of these points for recreation for these permits is to allow events to be done so that they do not compete or do not run afoul or impede upon the public's use of that same area. One thing, as this moves forward, and I'm hoping that the agency, as they work on their investigation and begin to change and look at their processes, is they consider the fact that recreation groups and competitive private enterprisetype, supported competition events, there is a distinct difference between the two. And right now everybody has lumped them in the same special recreation rules, same permits rules.

And I would like to make sure as we move forward

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that a careful consideration be given to rules that are implemented so that they do not adversely affect the members of the general public, these small clubs, the family groups that apply for these permits and actually price them out of having the ability to have their own little event or their own something where there are no spectators involved, where there is no charge or award for finishing first in a race. The California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs does host several events on BLM lands in the south and also on forest lands throughout the state. And it is within these, as we're hoping and willing to work with the agencies as we move forward in order to craft rules and regulations that do not adversely impact the recreation usage. Thank you.

Good morning, Commissioners. KAREN SCHAMBACH: I also wanted to address the cost recovery, and I know we're going to have that on the agenda. But because of the unfortunate tragic Johnson Valley incident was mentioned earlier, I wanted to point out that the inconsistency -- at least the inconsistency that I and many others see in the off-road community's position on both criticizing BLM for not properly managing that event and the parallel call for eliminating the ability of the Forest Service and BLM to charge these

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moneymaking sponsors of these events for the environmental analysis, the monitoring, and the management of the events.

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We all know how thinly stretched these agencies are, as Ed Waldheim pointed out, one ranger for 500,000 acres, and that's pretty much the case throughout the state. So I don't think it's fair to ask the public to subsidize these events for these groups that are putting them on that make money on them. Times are hard. I think it's kind of ludicrous in this day and age of tight budgets to ask the public to subsidize these events, and then on the other hand, you know, to criticize BLM for not properly managing these same events. Anyway, I wanted to point out the irony of that.

On the Rubicon, I was up there yesterday, and I was up there a few weeks ago, too, and interested in seeing the work that's being done pursuant to the CGS report. I've said many times that we really need a management plan for the Rubicon, and I still firmly believe that. And I hope that the process of issuing an easement will finally result in that.

This Commission, this program provided \$400,000 to El Dorado County for a management plan that was then essentially just scrapped when the Division, well

intended as it was, provided the CGS group to go up and look at the needs for trail maintenance. That's fine, it did need to be done, but there are other issues up there besides trail maintenance, many social issues, issues of where to camp. The lack of a plan resulted in some pretty silly funding decisions. One nonprofit group got, I think, \$90,000 -- I could be wrong, but it was a substantial amount of money for what -- I know I'm out, but because we have to address everything that was brought up earlier, it's sort of hard to do that. I'll try to wrap up quickly, though. Anyway, they got a Unimog to do toilet cleaning on a trail that didn't have any toilets. So the first toilet was just put in. They've been running this Unimog around the county showing it off in parking lots for the last year. That seemed sort of silly.

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And now the county has just requested -- is putting in a grant request, RFP grant for cleaning out toilets. So far there are only two toilets out there, and we've got a lot of money being requested and granted for cleaning out these toilets which until just recently were pretty much nonexistent.

I just wanted to point out, planning is important to both saving money and protecting resources. And one last thing, as a result of the lack

of planning up there, there was an archeological site damaged by the work being done, the trail maintenance

3 work. It's tragic, and it didn't need to happen.

4 Thanks.

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AMY GRANAT: Good morning, it's a pleasure to address you. I'm Amy Granat, California Off-Road Vehicle Association, CORVA, and I just wanted to correct a couple of things about the Rubicon that Keaton from the Forest Service was saying.

Let me read you the motion as it originally was at the meeting. I'm not sure if anybody else in the room was at the meeting. I was and listened to the testimony because there was an awful lot of cautious work being put into this. It was not an easy decision either for the county, Rubicon Trail Foundation, or any of us to conditionally support this easement.

But what they approved is applying for the easement for the Rubicon Trail alignment and to take the steps necessary to require an easement from the private property owners, Wentworth Springs to the El Dorado / Placer County line. And it is important to note in this that the easement is not intended to supplant, replace, diminish or alter whatever right of way made for this under RS 2477 both descriptive easements or any other manner.

And basically what they're saying is they are not conceding or agreeing that this is a Forest Service trail. This is an unmaintained or unimproved county road for El Dorado County, and the difference is significant to the users and significant in the manner of courts, as well. So I just wanted to set the record straight.

BRUCE BRAZIL: Good morning, Bruce Brazil, California Enduro Riders Association. I've got two items that I would like some clarification on.

In the one under legislation, next week one of the propositions that we will be voting on has to do with tacking an additional fee onto the registration for vehicles. And in that legislation if it happens to pass, we'd have free access to the State Parks. I'm just wondering if that also carries over to the SVRAs?

CHAIR WILLARD: That's a question I had, as well. Deputy Director, if you could answer that, I was reading it the other day, and that thought popped into my mind.

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Yes, it would apply, as well, to the SVRAs. Just for clarification purposes, it is for day use. So I know that there are some people who have thought of it as camping; it is for day use only, though.

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Second item, possibly Kathy from BRUCE BRAZIL: Ocotillo Wells could expand on something she had mentioned. That's whether or not the State Parks will be reimbursing OHV Division for whatever properties we had used our money on that will be going into Anza-Borrego Parks. Because in 2006, when this all went in front of the Commission, there was some contention as to, well, what happens if our money gets used for a plan that goes into the parks. So I'm just hoping that maybe Kathy could expand a little bit on that if there is something for us. Thank you.

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: I think I can respond to that a little bit. When the property was acquired, there were two sources of money. One was to be from the federal government under a congressional grant to acquire property to deal with wildlife corridors, mitigate wildlife mortalities connected with the highway system, and it's under the federal transportation programs. And that represented about somewhere close to 50 percent of the funding. At the time, that money was established as a reimbursable. So there wasn't funding available directly. It was to come back to the state in single-year increments over five years.

Two payments have already been received from

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- 1 those funds and have been credited against or 2 reimbursed -- there is an accounting transaction, but 3 it's credited to the Trust Fund. There are three more payments to come, and so we'll be following up on that 4 5 with trying to identify how that is going to work with regard to the legislative split. 6
 - But the bottom line is when all that money comes back, the Trust Fund will have been reimbursed for about 50 percent of the funds that would reimburse for about 50 percent of the property that's going to go to the Anza-Borrego north of the mine.
 - I don't know if that helps or if I'm being clear, so that should solve that problem when all that's completed.
 - COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: And the other 50 percent? ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: The other 50 percent will have come from the Trust Fund, the OHMVR Trust Fund, but that will be attributable to the property south of the line that would be going into the SVRA.
 - COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So we're paid back for the northern portion that's going to go to State Parks?
 - ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: That's correct.
 - OHV SUPT. DOLINAR: Just to clarify, I'm working closely with State Parks at looking at various funding sources because that's one of the ones that's out

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- there. There are a couple of others that we're looking at, and I'm confident that we will be able to be reimbursed for the portions that OHV purchased that are utilized by Anza-Borrego.
- 5 CHAIR WILLARD: That concludes the public 6 comment period.

(Returned at 10:49 from break commencing at 10:31) 7 8

AGENDA ITEM IV(D) - Public Comment

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CHAIR WILLARD: Public comment.

ED WALDHEIM: Ed Waldheim, California Trail Users Coalition, Friends of Jawbone, Friends of El Mirage. I've asked Daphne for the last 25 years --I don't know how long it is; I don't mean to be so hard on her -- about education.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: She's not that old.

ED WALDHEIM: Education, we need to educate our public on how to recreate in our public lands. And it doesn't mean only just motorcyclists and off-roaders. It means the total gamut of hikers, bikers, equestrians. The stuff that they're doing out at the public lands is atrocious. San Bernardino National Forest, 400 miles of new bicycle trails, signed to look like official bicycle trails have been established in the San Bernardino Forest. The forest was totally

aghast. They didn't even know it was happening right underneath their nose, and they're selling maps at different places. It's pathetic. Mountain bikes are going to be making jumps all over the place. People are doing cutting things. Trash is being left out on trails by PCT hikers. I know because I'm there with the PCT folks when I put in all of the gates for the Jawbone / Dove Springs area. So we need to do something on this. Take two million dollars, put a tight messaging and come up with Maria Shriver giving us how to enjoy the public lands. We need to do that.

The fees on off-route travel, I would like you guys to please put the committee together and let's increase the fees through legislation. Go up to a \$1,000, \$2500, \$5,000, I don't really care anymore. Ιf you are caught on off-route travel on a well signed designated trail system, get a fine of \$5,000 to make the statement because otherwise the people are doing whatever they want because chances of being caught costs nothing. They get a \$50 fine for going off-route trail, and I lose the opportunity because they went off-route trail. I'm not going to lose any more trails because some idiot wants to go off and enjoy themselves. I just don't want to do that.

Within the grants I would like to see possibly

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that when we give the \$5 million for law enforcement folks, I wish we could do the legislative equivalent, give restoration \$5 million and give \$10 million to law enforcement. We need more law enforcement. If you have more law enforcement, you don't need to do restoration because we catch them and they don't do the damage on the public lands.

But within our system we have right now, I would like to see us emphasize within our grants that resources be patrolled. Right now we do social patrol. That's all we're doing. We're doing DUIs, we are doing ban drinking if you have to do that, we're doing drugs, people not having registration, they're not doing anything on the resources out there.

I don't see anybody out there, Kern County
Sheriff, BLM, I don't know care who they are. If you
ask how many tickets have you issued for off-route
travel or resources damage, I bet it doesn't add to ten
in the whole State of California. It doesn't add. And
we're here sitting letting all of this happen right
under our noses. We have to reemphasize what we're
going to patrol so we can save our sport so we can
continue to enjoy it. We have to manage our sport.
The only way we are going to do it is we have to start
getting tough and hard. We are doing that at Jawbone.

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We are getting in the air. We're getting helicopters up in the air. We are going after these guys. So we need your help on that, please.

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AMY GRANAT: Good morning, again. First, I have an announcement to make, I would like to congratulate Daphne Greene on being voted CORVA's 2009 Off-Roader of the Year; express our appreciation for all of the hard work, and really that's indicative of all of the hard work of everybody in both the Commission and Division because we appreciate everyone.

The second is kind of a different thing. I have a pet peeve. And for those who know me, they won't be surprised at that statement. If I had my way, I would do away with the term OHV. And to everyone on the Commission and in the Division, with all due deference to your name, the term OHV has become antiquated. It's wrong. It's ill defined, and it is used as a form of what I like to call "retrogration" profiling. It's a term that is used to degrade every activity that uses OHV. And if you look at people who use native surface roads or go out in the desert, they are hunters, they are hikers that use native surface roads for access to trailheads. They're boater who use it to access our rivers and streams and lakes. They are everyone. hunter is on a trail and you tell him, you know, you're on an OHV trail, you're an OHVer, they say, no, I'm not an OHVer. If he's on a Green Sticker vehicle on an OHV trail, does that mean he's OHV? In my mind it does.

But he does not self-identify as an OHV. So any work that we are doing to promote or even to educate OHV is fallen by the waste side because they don't identify.

What we're really looking for is motorized access. It doesn't matter what it's motorized access for. The only thing that counts is that we have motorized access in an environmentally responsible manner and a safe manner to everyone who needs it. That means everyone, birdwatchers, everybody, anybody who uses the native surface roads.

That way when all of these campaigns that are announced that want to stem degradation from OHV travel, it will really be defined as what it really is, is stopping motorized access to everybody, not just OHV. Because when you say the word OHV, what do you think of? You're going to think of a motorcycle or dirt bike or you're going to think of a four-wheel drive vehicle with big tires when in reality that's a small portion of the people who are using these roads and trails. So just consider the next time you see something that says OHV and it is considered in a negative recreationally profiling manner, think of

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motorized access and change the terms, and I think we'll become a lot better for it. Thank you.

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DAVE PICKETT: Good morning, Commissioners. Dave Picket, District 36 Motorcycle Sports Committee.

My comment this morning concerns the unprecedented number of lawsuits from non-OHV organizations against our state recreation areas, our Forest Service, our BLM partners where they are spending so much time defending lawsuits, some not credible in any way, shape or form. And you heard me say this before, but the Division staff -- at least those that I talked to, they're frustrated with this also. This is a fabulous, fabulous program that's been around for four decades, and I'd hate to see these precious resources go to lawsuit defense. A crazy amount of Public Records Act requests, for what? don't offer opportunity for OHV legal recreation, then it goes back to what Mr. Waldheim is saying. It's frustrating the heck out of my organization, myself especially. Because we've got this great program to help provide legal family recreation being organized. And people in this room that I've sat with in various meetings through the years have been doing everything they can to shut it down. Well, you know something, it's like Mr. Fouts said, we are not going away.

with us, continue to fight for us and do the best you guys can. It's a wonderful program. We need your help. Thank you.

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DEAN STANFORD: Hi, my name is Dean Stanford.

I'm with Zero Emission Recreational Organization. I

would like to make the Commission aware of a proposal
that I submitted to the City of San Jose for a zero
emissions electric off-road vehicle park. I found out
that they're redeveloping plans around our plant at the
southern tip of the bay. The theme of their
redevelopment is renewable energy and clean tech.

They're going to have retail, R&D, manufacturing, and
recreation. And when I was a kid I lived in the area
and rode my dirt bike around there. And I realized we
now have these electric bikes, and they would fit in
very well with their theme, and it also fits in very
well with the OHV strategic plan of wanting urban parks
and supporting zero emission vehicles.

And I'd like to ask if we can get on the agenda for an official finding, a letter of support, and I'd like to see if the OHV Division would consider operating the park if the city department is not interested. I don't know if you take questions. So I've met with several county and city officials. I have some support. I would really like to have a

letter showing that the state is interested.

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JERRY FOUTS: Hi guys, I've got something positive this time. So anyway I would like to mirror Ed Waldheim's comment about education, but I would add one thing. I think the education component desperately needs not only educating the riders, but it needs to educate the law enforcement personnel of how they're doing that. The education has to be a partnership between law enforcement people and the riders. Until you have that kind of relationship, you really aren't going to get the desired result. Peer pressure is huge. When you've got a law enforcement person that can actually ride a motorcycle that can explain what's going on, that's used to going over ranger issues, it doesn't make people crazy mad and say go away and do what they're going to do anyway. I think it has to be done in a positive way.

Number two, my other comment, I had some really positive experiences with some grant places I've been to. I guess I'm late for the grants; I hope he's here. Metcalf Motorcycle Park in San Jose is a place that gets grants from the OHMVR Division. I've ridden a bunch of events there over the years. The club that puts on the Hair Scrambles there just raves about the personnel that was there and their help. I was there

1 this summer for a Firemen's Olympics there, and they 2 had a motocross there. You know what, the park ranger 3 laid out the course for the firemen. They switched their days around so they could help put it on an event 4 5 Those guys are busting their rear ends. Instead of buying cabinets someplace, they scrounged up 6 7 old stop light cabinets from the city, and they used 8 them to park their tools in. They're building 9 something out of nothing. When you're talking about 10 getting the biggest bang for your buck, those guys are 11 awesome. I wrote a letter to the Monterey County Board 12 of Supervisors and told them so. I really wanted to 13 comment for them, so I would support that facility. 14 It's a postage-size stamp thing that's right above the 15 drinking water for the City of San Jose. They're doing 16 it there. It's successful.

Another one is Frank Raines. They just had an event there this weekend, another county place where we give them grant money, and they've got a staff that are honest and straightforward that want to help. And they put on some great events there, and I would absolutely support and hope you support their continued grant funding in the near future. Thank you.

JOHN STEWART: Good morning, Commissioners,
Deputy Director, John Stewart representing the

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California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs. The OHV program is designed to provide for recreation opportunities in a sustainable manner, and there is one issue that's coming before the agencies in a big fashion, and that's water and water quality. We've seen it with the Rubicon Trail. We've seen it with Carnegie, and there are other places coming up right The Forest Service is in the midst of developing a water quality management program.

I would encourage the Division and the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreement where they look at the best management practices within the water management plan and craft those in such a manner that it helps us and works with the design of the OHV program to provide for recreation opportunity in an environmentally sustainable manner.

And one of the ways here is possibly looking at -- thinking out of the box -- using the grants program to emphasize how to reroute existing trails so they are out of stream beds, and how to do other things that actually protect the long-term health of the trails. So emphasizing that protection of water quality is something that the grants program may have an opportunity to help with. So overall, like I said, I encourage the Division, Commission, and Forest

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Service to work together along with the water boards in order to preserve recreation opportunities. Thank you.

CHAIR WILLARD: That's it for public comment.

AGENDA ITEM V(A) - SVRA Concession Contracts

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CHAIR WILLARD: Moving on to the first business item, Commission will review proposed concession contracts at Hollister Hills and Oceano Dunes SVRAs.

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: I'd like to introduce

Jim Luscutoff, who is Chief of Concession Services for
the Department.

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, we have two concession items before you today. First off is Hollister Hills, the parts supply store at Hollister Hills SVRA. The other project is Oceano Dunes, actually five ATV service projects that rent ATVs.

We have two concession projects before you today. One is a parts supply for Hollister Hills SVRA. The other project involves five ATV concession opportunities at Oceano Dunes. The request before the Commission is to find that these projects are compatible with the classification of the units and of the general plans. If you have any questions regarding that process, I'm certainly here to answer those.

1	The question of why it has to be approved. In
2	accordance with Public Resources Code 5080.20(a), any
3	concession opportunity that exceeds \$500,000 in gross
4	sales or involves \$500,000 worth of capital investment,
5	the Commission has to review and approve the project as
6	it's compatible with classification and General Plan,
7	and it also requires approval of the Legislature. Both
8	of these projects have been approved by the
9	Legislature. The Hollister Hills project was approved
10	in the '09/'10 Governor's budget, and the Oceano Dunes
11	project was approved in the most recent '10/'11
12	Governor's budget.
13	CHAIR WILLARD: So this is really just a
14	formality. We're just going through the motions that
15	we're required to do per the code?
16	OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Correct. I need to make
17	one correction to that. There are five ATV projects
18	that are before you today.
19	CHAIR WILLARD: Can we get just an overview of
20	the various concessions, a little bit of information
21	about them, some background on them?
22	OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: The concession
23	opportunities at Oceano Dunes include five rental
24	facilities that exceed the \$500,000 of gross sales, and

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that's the reason that the items are here before you

and have to go before the Legislature because whenever it exceeds \$500,000 in gross sales, 5080.20(a) requires the Division to review the projects to determine if that they are compatible with classification and the General Plan.

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ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: I could just add a little bit of background on the provision notice Public Resources Code. Over the years there's always been controversy in the State Parks system with regard to the development of using parks for commercial development. Concessions are, in essence, private entities coming in and commercially providing services to the public. One of the concerns has been how those concessions relate or interact with the primary mission of the park on the park side and the operations side, the purpose to provide natural conserved areas for public recreation, and how does an Asilomar or a hotel or a kayak rental or some sort of concession fit in with that mission.

At the SVRAs, of course, we all know what the mission is, to provide public motorized recreation or motorized access in a way that's balanced or compatible with preservation of natural resources. So you overlay a concession on that, and the question comes up, is the concession consistent with that mission, is it

providing the kind of service for the public that was envisioned or would be compatible with provisions of motorized recreation in the case of the SVRAs or in the case of Hollister Hills the same way.

So the rental concessions at Oceano Dunes over the years have evolved, the rentals for ATVs, sand rails, basically vehicles that the public can come in and rent and use on the dunes and so on. And so that's what these four or five concession rentals are. Originally, the concessions started off-site. The rental entities would be offsite. They would rent the vehicles, trailer them in or bring them in for people. And gradually it has proved operationally to be better to actually allow them onto the beach, locate right down on the staging area, where people can come down and so that there is not a lot of extra traffic going back and forth. So there is a lot of operational reasons for doing it. That's a little bit of background. There are more details about those concessions, but that's the basic concession at Oceano Dunes.

Hollister Hills, I think they have a trailer or a facility that's set up. I think they have parts, and so if you have a motorcycle or an ATV or something and you need something, you can go there and get help. So

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1	it provides a service that fits in with the recreation
2	activity. So that's a little bit of background of why
3	this provision is in the statute, to be sure that these
4	profit-making enterprises are consistent with the
5	mission of the park.
6	CHAIR WILLARD: So the Commission's objective
7	here, our responsibility is to make a finding that the
8	concessions that we're talking about are approved or
9	are legal under the specific SVRA's General Plan?
LO	ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Consistent with that and
L1	authorized under the General Plan.
L2	CHAIR WILLARD: And so we're looking for one
L3	individual motion per SVRA or are we looking for
L 4	individual concessions?
L5	OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: One individual motion per
L 6	SVRA.
L7	CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you. Commissioners, any
L8	other questions of clarification on where we are at?
L9	COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Are the contracts
20	established under competitive bidding situations?
21	OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Correct. Once we receive
22	approval here, we will put a request for proposal out
23	to bid, and they will be on a competitive basis. We're
24	using a request for proposal process.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Second question, as I

read this, there were a couple of places that said we do this in part because the State Parks cannot do this as efficiently as private entities.

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: How is that? Why is that?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: That's what a concession opportunity is, is enhancing the visitor experience, providing services that aren't typically provided by state employees. So as Tim indicated, the concession provides that opportunity to our visitors, assisting the Department in meeting the mission of the OHV Division.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Do you have to demonstrate the state can't do it as efficiently? I mean you've stated it in here. And I'm curious where that statement comes from. Are you just making the statement or, in fact, you have some way to determine the state cannot do it more efficiently?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: We don't have a specific way or means to determine the state can't do it more efficiently, but there are a number of requirements of union contracts, for instance, certain classifications within the Department that don't meet the goal of providing ATV service opportunity.

1	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I have a question related
2	to safety. I was in the OHV business for a long time,
3	and safety was always a huge concern of ours. I've
4	seen this operation, and I've seen other ATV rental
5	operations across the country in different facilities.
6	When you put a person on an ATV, they're renting it for
7	an hour or two hours, whatever it is, and they have
8	very little safety background information to go on. It
9	seems to be a concern. And where I live in Huntington
LO	Beach, concessionaires rent surfboards. It's a similar
L1	situation, conk your head, who's going to get sued.
L2	The question I really have is has safety been an
L3	issue with these ATVs that are being rented by the
L 4	public over a period of time?
L5	OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: There will be a
L 6	requirement in the request for proposal for the
L7	proposers to include their safety and training program
L8	that will be offered to our visitors at the site. I
L9	don't know if that answered your question. I don't
20	know if I have the background about safety issues.
21	DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: If I may, just for
22	clarification purposes, we are not just talking about
23	ATVs. So in this particular instance, currently at
2.4	Oceano Dunes, we have four concessionaires who rent

Then we actually have one who is with us today

who rents dune buggies. In this instance, the buggy concessionaire determine that they won't rent to anybody under the age of 18. For the ATV rentals, the ATV certificate is required. You either have to have the California ATV safety certificate or you have to have a certificate from the other state. 14 and under, you have to be accompanied by an adult guardian, and then one of the two of you have to have the ATV safety certificate. The park tracks those. We're always cognizant if there are accidents. We've been looking at other states, and I would venture to say we have a very low number of accidents because that's something that's important to us. ATV safety is something that we take very seriously. And I think that's one of the things that we actually have been discussing of late because some of the discussions in the new contracts have been with the advent of the new RUVs, would you include those. There is a demand. The public has said we like those side-by-sides. How do you ensure on the side-by-sides that people are getting safety training, different requirements, different manufacturers, modifications, and all of it. It's a gamut, and you have to be careful when you start to modify what happens with the manufacturers, what happens with the concessionaires. So there are all of those different

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things you have to consider.

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CHAIR WILLARD: These are all existing concessions that have been in place for a while?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: That's correct.

CHAIR WILLARD: Then why are we doing this now, or is this something done on some periodic basis?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: The reason that you're reviewing the Oceano Dunes is this item has been before the Commission before and was approved, but it was only approved for one location or one opportunity because at the time these contracts at Oceano had never been out to competitive bids. They were negotiated. So this was the first time they're going out to competitive bid. We're bringing it back to the Commission because we only asked for one opportunity to be approved, and in fact we need five.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: When you say one opportunity, you're saying one business?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: That's what we expect. We didn't realize the magnitude of visitor interest and experience. When we negotiated the contracts, we expected that we were going to offer one opportunity for the rental business at Oceano Dunes. It was after we got down the road a few years that we realized the magnitude and interest of our visitors, and that we

didn't believe that one provider would meet the demand.

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DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: If I may, as Tim has indicated, we had the situation where we had a number of vendors outside of the park who were renting, so you would have this constant flow of traffic bringing vehicles in, and the state wasn't actually receiving any of the revenue as result of that off-site rental. And so the thought was let's bring them all together.

At that point in time, to bring them all together was a bit of a challenge. And so you can imagine, these are business people who have had successful businesses, and we're saying can you come into the park, and we actually want to try and work together with all of you. As Jim indicated, it was a month to month. We recognize that they want something more solid than month to month. We also want to make sure that we are covered in terms of issues of liability, that everybody is consistent, that the revenue that comes back to the state is consistent, it doesn't vary vendor to vendor. So there are really some consistency items that we want to make sure is in place. There is a huge demand, and we have found that the number of vendors who want to supply, we'd like to try and work with those individuals on a competitive basis. So that's why we're putting it out to five. Wе may end up only getting four or two. We may get eight or ten, thus the competitive bidding process.

CHAIR WILLARD: So the way I understand it, while we might debate the merits of these various concessions, the topic before us is really quite specific, and that is, are concessions allowed in the SVRA per the General Plan. That's really what we're talking about. That's what we're going to decide on; is that correct?

already allowed and authorized in the General Plan.

The question is, is the Commission agreed with these specific concessions. The Commission doesn't have the role to decide whether the concession goes into the park or not. That's up to the Department. But the Commission's duty is to look at the ones that have been proposed and decided by the Department are important for the operation and make a determination that the Commission believes they're consistent with what's going on in the park, compatible with the operation.

CHAIR WILLARD: So if that's the case, then we do need to look at each specific. You said there are five at Oceano Dunes. Do we get into each five and get a general description of each of the five concessions so we know what they're doing? What am I missing here?

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ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: You need to have enough information before you to make a reasoned determination that what's being proposed is compatible with the operations or the activities in the park. So, yes, you'd have to look at each one, ATV rental, you know, whatever is being proposed, and say whether that seems to be appropriate in light of the park activities.

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We have a very brief summary of each of the five concessions, first for Oceano Dunes and then we'll get into Hollister Hills, because I think there's going to be two motions. So let's deal with Oceano Dunes now, go through the five very quickly, and then I'd like to have public comment, and then we will take it before the Commission. Does that make sense?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Sure, I can summarize it for you. It's very easy. The concession opportunity is simply that we will provide up to five rental contracts at Oceano Dunes, that it won't exceed five, it may be less than five. It depends on what we receive and the results of the requests for proposal process.

CHAIR WILLARD: So these are just for vehicle rentals? There is no food concessions? All five of them would be vehicle rentals?

1 OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Correct. 2 CHAIR WILLARD: Any service, is there anything ancillary like fuel or service there? 3 OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: There may be some 4 5 incidental service, some incidental food supply. would be incidental to the primary rental service. 6 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: It seems to me then we 7 8 should know the parameters of the request for proposal 9 that you're going to put out, that we need to look at 10 that list, if you will, of things, qualifications that 11 each one of these have to meet in order to even be a 12 successful applicant. Is that something we should be 13 looking at? 14 CHAIR WILLARD: Staff? I don't know. 15 OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: In my opinion, no. We're asking you, with all due respect, just to find that the 16 rental service and incidental service park supplies is 17 18 compatible at the Oceano Dunes SVRA, compatible with 19 the classification of the General Plan, and we're not 20 doing it just for revenue potential only.

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Is there a communication breakdown? The Commission isn't clear on what the rental --

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I don't think I'm unclear, but I'm getting conflicting messages here.

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- 1 All we're asking is: Are these opportunities 2 consistent with plan, yes or no. If we say yes, you'll 3 send them out to bid, and there is a whole process 4 after that to confirm insurance, appropriateness, this, 5 that, and the other thing. The question is should we send these out to bid, Hollister Hills and Oceano 6 7 Dunes? OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Correct. 8 9 COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I'm good. That's what I 10 thought. 11 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: It would seem to me in order to make that decision we would need to look at 12 13 the plan. How would I know it's compatible without 14 knowing what the plan stated? We are not given access to the plan, and so I couldn't reasonably say that I 15 16 would know. CHAIR WILLARD: There are excerpts of the plan 17 18 in our information packet given to us. 19 OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: In the staff report. 20 CHAIR WILLARD: And the staff report has 21 specific excerpts from the General Plan that dealt with 2.2
 - it. That way, in lieu of having the whole document, they just parsed out the specific information that we needed.
 - COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: There is the critical

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CHAIR WILLARD: It's like a quote of the specific sections of the General Plan for both SVRAs.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Call for a motion.

CHAIR WILLARD: Let's make a motion, and then I want to hear public comment.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Make a motion to go ahead and authorize the bid process, if you will, on this for these two concession parks for concessionaires.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Second.

CHAIR WILLARD: So we will hold the vote. want to get public comment on this, and then we will take the motion up again. I just wanted the public to know what the motion is going to be so they can give us their comment on the motion. The first motion is on Oceano Dunes, and I'm sure that there will be the identical motion on Hollister Hills. Let's take them one at a time.

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Can I ask Mr. LaFranchi maybe to help us a little bit with the language? While I heard what you said, I think we're in agreement, I think the keywords are that the Commission is finding that the concession opportunity is compatible with the classification and the General Plan for the units.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Let me clarify my motion. My motion is that we accept the fact that the concessionaires are compatible with the use at those SVRAs.

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ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Maybe we can just recite the language that's in the code. That would probably be simpler, instead of paraphrasing it for the record so there is no confusion.

And basically as Mr. Luscutoff pointed out, that the Commission has reviewed the proposed services, facilities, and/or locations and determined the concessions meet the requirements of Section 5001.9 and 5080.03, which are basically compatible with the General Plan, and are compatible with the classification unit which is State Vehicular Recreation Area. So to the extent you understand what a State Vehicle Recreation Area is and don't have concerns about your understanding of that, and you understand from the staff report, because if you looked at the staff report, which is the record that's being made today, that the concession information is on the second page of the concession information, and then the Oceano Dunes General Plan is summarized on the third page following item four, and then the Hollister Hills concession information is also in the staff report, so

- that would be what you're relying on for your determination that it's compatible with the classification of an SVRA.
 - CHAIR WILLARD: So what you just read to us was the Commission action at the end of the staff report?

 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Beginning under
- 7 background.

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ATTORNEY LaFRANCHI: Let's see if we can get the record straight. The Commissioners have reviewed the proposed services, facilities and/or locations of concession, determined that the concessions meet the requirements of the General Plan for the units, and is also compatible with the classification of the unit as a State Vehicular Recreation Area. That would be the motion.

CHAIR WILLARD: I'm sorry, where are you reading that from?

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: I'm reading that from the background of the first page of the staff report, the last five or six lines, and I'm substituting General Plan for Sections 5001.9 and 5080.03. That's the section referred to as compatible with the General Plan.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: We had anticipated being at Oceano Dunes for some Commission meeting for a field

Is this something that can be put off until that time? Are we under some deadlines here?

OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: It's the goal of the Division to move our concession contracts off of month-to-month status. It doesn't provide the stability that our concessionaires need to run a business effectively, and it certainly doesn't provide our visitors the stability that that service is going to be there. So, yes, you could postpone it, but we would prefer not to. We would like to move forward with this item and get them out to bid. They've been on month-to-month status. Like I said, they were negotiated contracts to begin with. They haven't been offered competitively. It is state property, and part of the concession goals and the goal of the Department are to have contracts that are current.

CHAIR WILLARD: I've been wanting to do a meeting at Oceano Dunes. We need to, but I wouldn't want to hang up the folks that are on the other side of these concessions. They may want to be moving forward with getting something more permanent, and so I don't know what impacts it would be for a delay, and it's uncertain whether or not the next meeting would be at Oceano. We just don't know. So given that uncertainty, I think I'm comfortable with moving

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forward with what we've got before us.

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So I think we need to amend the motion. Commissioner Franklin, would you please amend the motion?

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I make the motion that the Commission has reviewed the proposed services, facilities, and/or locations of the concessions, determined the concessions meet with the requirements of Sections 5001.9 and 5080.03 and are compatible with the classification of the unit in which the concessions will be operated.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Second.

CHAIR WILLARD: So moved. And I think now we'll take public comment.

NICK HARIS: Nick Haris, American Motorcyclists Association. I wanted to make a quick comment. think these are really useful. If you consider the experience of a new member to the OHV community, somebody goes to the beach, they see these vehicles, they want to try them. What this does is allow the state to truly craft what this experience is going to be like for this person when they show up. The guy down the street may or may not look for the ATV safety card. He may not talk to you about what elements to be aware of. I was at a rental with somebody who actually 1 went out of their way to make sure they had all of the 2 right gear, and unfortunately they needed all that gear 3 not all that long later. They were fine because somebody sat them down and said these are how the boots 4

should fit, the gloves should fit.

So I think this is a very good idea, and I think it allows you to keep control and not just have some guy down the street, like I said, running ATVs out of a truck. I think it's a great idea, very supportive.

RANDY JORDAN: Randy Jordan. My name is Randy Jordan. She's giving you a little booklet that describes our services and has some of the things we do. We are one of the vendors at Oceano Dunes currently. We are not an ATV vendor. What I've done is if you have any questions you want to ask, I can kind of give you the other side, ground level answers of the questions you just had. There's an agenda in there. First of all, I'll just do a brief introduction.

I realize how difficult it is to provide a safe platform in which to explore a resource such as Oceano Dunes, specifically when the general public relies so heavily on a sanctioning body to qualify services they have access to, as is clearly defined by the mission statement in the Parks Department. It puts a lot of

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onus and responsibility on the Parks Department that when people drive through that gate, you're not going to let them do something to get hurt. I put in a lot of oversight to make sure that doesn't happen. recognize that. I think the Parks Department does an excellent job in the capacity with the vehicles they have to use in what they do. You guys are very well represented there. Your rangers are great. I have similar businesses in three states. We're coming off of a zero injury year for 25,000 customers, no adolescents, no adults in Oregon, Los Vegas or Pismo. Pismo, 25 percent of our customers are adolescents. don't allow them to drive. In that package you have is an eight-minute orientation video, which I know I don't have eight minutes to show it to you, but we make every driver watch that, and that's instrumental in our safety program and why I can stand here and say 25,000 people last year, no injuries, no ambulances, no helicopters.

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I have very strong feelings about using RUVs as a rental vehicle there. I think that it's new to the market. They're faster, they're heavier, and the people that are operating them are novices. I really think that should do it on a very limited basis or confine it to RUVs that are designed with a top speed

of 25 miles per hour. I think BLM has taken a lot of criticism over the recent unfortunate accident, but the reality of it is 20 percent of our customers are bachelor parties. Twenty-five miles an hour, it must be a guided tour and must have general liability insurance, if you apply those three factors into the bid process, you'll probably have a much better safety turnaround. That's what we do nationally everywhere we go. We apply the BLM's approach as well as the Parks Department's approach.

You have a different situation in Oceano because the customer gets on the vehicle and is unguided and leaves. Seventy percent of those customers have never been on the dunes before. It's incumbent upon the provider of the services, which is me in this case, to provide them with a vehicle that their stupidity won't wind up in their injury. And although it's not possible to say, you know, I could guarantee you we're never going to have an injury, you make us the only ones out there, it's not accurate. We're going to have injuries. It's going to happen, but we try very hard to continuously improve our products. We make our own cars. There's a method we made. They're site specific. We generally upgrade the design every six months. We make changes. I always apprise the State

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Parks Department of it. You'll see a letter in there
to Mr. Zilke about that. I feel very strongly about
adolescents on ATVs. I made a lot of enemies over it.
I have ATVs. I have buggies, and I have RUVs, UTVs.
We don't rent RUVs or UTVs in Oceano Dunes. There is a
reason for that. We don't push to rent them either.
Though, I would entertain trying it sometime.

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- As far as the number of vendors at Oceano, there are currently five, and everybody does exceed \$500,000. It would probably be healthier if there were only three. Obviously, I would rather not be one of the two that doesn't exist anymore, but the reality of it is that there is so much competition amongst the other vendors, but I don't alter my pricing at all. haven't had a price change in five years. But they have degraded their pricing constantly and have made it so competitive amongst themselves that -- I know everybody doesn't want to say less numbers because they don't want to be the guy, but the reality of it is there probably should only be three. If the criteria for the state is \$500,000 another vendor, then there should be five; probably seven, because two are at about a million.
- Oceano is where my family lives. Obviously, I have no plans to move. I can't work anymore. Your

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     mission statement is pretty clear. You really should
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     put this out to bid. There are underlying requirements
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     that the Parks Department is going to put in the
     contract, I'm sure, that deal with the issues of
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     children on ATVs, and supervising children on ATVs.
     And currently the State of California previously had
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     licensing in place that a child had to have physical
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     training to get on an ATV, as well as the supervising
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     adult, and unfortunately that is no more. And now you
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     have a 20-minute correspondence course by the adult
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     which entitles the child to get on the ATV. And this
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     is the only park where you have adolescent ATVs
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     available in the State of California. There might be a
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     reason for that. You probably should revert back to
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     physical training if you're going to allow
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     adolescents on ATVs. You really shouldn't do that.
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     put my money where my mouth is. I don't try to rent
     them there. We don't let people drive buggies that
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     don't have a driver's license and qualify every year.
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     It hurts our bottom line. We really strive hard to
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     provide people with safe vehicles. If you have any
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     questions about operations or interacting with the
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     rangers, your people are great.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: How long have you been in
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operation at Oceano?

- 1 Since 2003, I was the last vendor RANDY JORDAN: 2 approved. 3 CHAIR WILLARD: And roughly how many customers a year do you think you serve? 4 5 RANDY JORDAN: 25,000 to 40,000. CHAIR WILLARD: Per year? 6 7 RANDY JORDAN: Not at Oceano, at all of my operations. At Oceano I would say -- because we have 8 9 handicapped vehicles for people that can't use their 10 legs, buggies that seat one, two, three, four, five, 11 eight people, I would guess at Oceano, it's probably 12 somewhere in the range of 8,000 people a year, 13 somewhere in that range. 14 Did any of you see the Bachelor episode at 15 Oceano? One of my largest embarrassments. 16 bachelor tried to use one of our vehicles as an airplane. It plays on your video, 30 feet and a 17 18 successful landing where they all drive away. 19 CHAIR WILLARD: What does it cost to rent one of 20 those?
 - RANDY JORDAN: Depends on what you want. one-seater is about \$100. It gets up to \$250 for an hour for an eight-seat car. It really does cost a lot of money. We pay a larger percentage than any of the ATV vendors. It's not a larger charge per person

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because we charge more, it's a larger percentage, and we provide other benefits to the park that costs us an awful lot of money. And to provide a safe vehicle like we do, I mean, it's very, very expensive. I don't want to go into great detail and have people exploit what I say and try to blow it out of proportion. It costs an awful lot of money to be able to run an operation and keep it safe. It's not a safe industry. It's not a safe thing. These people have no experience on the orientation of the vehicle as far as pedals and all that. When you put them on an ATV, you've got to put them on a vehicle they understand and have an orientation to. They've never been in a dune situation before where the terrain changes. Frankly, you've got to be sensitive when you put them in a vehicle that's got a top speed that can't be any more than twice what the trail capacity is. If you think it's 30-miles-anhour terrain, it's 60 miles per hour. Well, it happens to be 10-mile-an-hour terrain. Our vehicles are designed around 30 miles an hour. When BLM constrained us to 25 miles an hour in Sin City, Las Vegas, I was pulling my hair out. I thought how are we going to do that. The challenge for us was to design and provide a vehicle that's fun at 25 miles an hour. It's been on Travel Channel, on 50 TV shows.

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            CHAIR WILLARD: Any other questions? Thank you.
            So we have a motion before us that's been
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     seconded. And unless Commissioners have any other
     discussion, call for a vote.
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            All those in favor?
            (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Motion passes.
            May I have a similar motion for Hollister Hills.
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            COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I'll be happy to make
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     the same motion.
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            The Commission has reviewed the proposed
     services, facilities, and/or locations of the
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     concessions, determined the concessions meet the
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     requirements of Section 5001.9 and 5080.03 and are
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     compatible with the classification of the unit in which
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     the concessions will be operated.
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            COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Second.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Discussion.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I'm wondering if all of
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     the Commissioners know what we are voting on as far as
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     Hollister Hills.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Well, that's a good point.
     Let's discuss that. Let's have a little bit of a brief
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     overview of the concession at Hollister Hills.
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            OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: Hollister Hills concession
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- 1 is a parts supply store that also provides rental 2 vehicles and services for our visitors that may come to 3 Hollister Hills and have some unexpected breakdown or service need; again to enhance the visitor experience. 4 5 The store exceeds \$500,000, and that's why the item is before the Commission again to determine whether the 6 7 classification is compatible with the concession
- 9 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Jim, did you say the 10 rental of vehicles are also included?

opportunity being offered.

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- OHV CHIEF LUSCUTOFF: The rental is not being provided now, but it is a concession opportunity that may be offered in the request for proposal. That final decision hasn't been made yet.
- COMMISSIONER SLAVIC: I've seen that store. It's just a nice little parts store, and it seems to really fit into the whole scheme of things.
 - But renting vehicles in Hollister Hills seems like a whole different ball of wax, if you will. mean you guys are well aware of the challenges with that.
 - DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Part of that is the opportunity to have the discussion. There has been quite a demand. Currently there's an electric vehicle that Hollister Hills has demo'ed. So the

1 concessionaire has expressed some interest in whether 2 or not that might be an area where certainly people 3 aren't willing to purchase electric vehicles, but if you have an opportunity to rent them, that might be a 4 5 unique opportunity, other sorts of dirt bikes, similar to a ski area. So it's that concept of a demo. 6 7 But in this particular instance, as you've seen, that facility also is in need of some repair, and this 8 9 would give us the opportunity to have an expectation 10 that the concessionaire would also put back into the 11 facility. So I think Commissioner Van Velsor's comment 12 about why the state can't do it, there's many areas where we don't have the skill set, obviously looking at 13 14 budget and all those sorts of issues and prioritizing. In this particular case, it would be the continuation 15 16 of the existing facilities with the possibilities of exploring other options. 17 18 CHAIR WILLARD: Any other discussion? Call for the vote. All those in favor? 19 20 (Commissioners simultaneously voted.) 2.1 CHAIR WILLARD: The motion passes. 2.2 (Returned at 1:09 from lunch break commencing at 11:48) 23 24 AGENDA ITEM V(B) - USFS Cost Recovery

CHAIR WILLARD: Business Item 5(B), briefing

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

from the U.S. Forest Service regarding cost recovery and special event permits. We're doing this a little bit differently because we want to be able to provide some interactions between members of the public and U.S. Forest Service and Division staff, as well. we're going to get an overview of the topic from the U.S. Forest Service and maybe some comments and questions from the Commission, and then open it up to public comment. You will have an opportunity to have some back and forth with the U.S. Forest Service. Ιf you haven't already submitted a request to speak, please do so.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Hi, I'm Nancy Fleenor from the Regional Forester's office in Vallejo, and I'm here today to help. As I picked up last week at a transmission line discussion, they said, okay, let's demystify the grid. Well, that was very helpful. here to demystify cost recovery for you, if I can work through that process. I do have a handout in the back for you that has each of the slides. There are eight slides, and we will be going through those rather quickly. Keaton Norquist, who works on the Public Service staff with me, will be keeping me on track because I guarantee you, I could spend an hour minimum on each slide, and you don't want that. So he's going

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to keep me honest and keep me rolling, and that way it will provide an opportunity for all of you to ask me questions afterwards. Because it is a complex subject, and I do want to help you understand the rule that the Forest Service has had since 2006 regarding cost recovery, a similar rule the same as BLM.

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I'd also like to introduce other people on the Public Service staff from the Regional Service office:
Assistant Land Use Specialist Sarah Hines who works with me in Land Uses; Kathy Mick I think you know very well; and also Keaton Norquist. We work for Public Service Staff Director Marlene Finley, and she works for our new Deputy Regional Forester Ron Ketter, who reports to Randy Moore, who is the decisionmaker in the Regional Forest Service Office. The rest of us are advisors and policy interpreters, I guess would be the best way. We serve the Forest Service supervisors and the district rangers who are the authorized officers and responsible for the federal lands of the 18 national forests in California. So with that, I'll move on. Thank you, Keaton.

So a little bit of history regarding cost recovery. If you can remember, about 25 years ago there was this situation regarding national forest lands, state lands nationally for fire events and what

was happening in the United States regarding fire
events and the appropriations going to the Forest
Service. And the Forest Service was basically way
behind in having a percentage assigned to fire
suppression, preparedness, and restoration at that
point in time. That started us on a track of looking
at how to identify appropriations from Congress to the
Forest Service, and I'll get into that in a little bit
more.

Then we're going to talk about the process of cost recovery. I'll do it very briefly. I just want to hit the highpoints on that and move on so that you can ask me questions. I think most of you are familiar with the process by now; have talked to Forest Service people about the cost estimate sheets, which that is the handout for that, also.

And the last part and the really important part of today's discussion is to be able to hear from you and realizing that we have some problem solving to do and figuring out how we can leverage funds with the situation that we are all facing today in the state, county, and even in the public sector regarding our budgets, if you will.

Again, the Forest Service has a land use rule that I work in, varies from road easements to

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infrastructure that is for intercellular listening devices. And the one picture is off the Inyo National Forest a roadway, and the other arrays are from Owens Valley. Maybe some of you have seen those. So multiple uses is something that the Forest Service is committed to. There aren't biases regarding the multiple uses. Our goal is to focus and balance and be protective of the resources on the federal lands and follow the law.

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So the budget, as I was saying, more than 25 years ago, it was figured out that the Forest Service appropriations needed to be distributed differently in order to respond to the fire activities suppression and trying to get ahead of the curve regarding vegetation management on our national forests. California in particular in the mid and late '80s, we had fire sieges that were unbelievable, unbelievable costs. And the Forest Service was not appropriated appropriately in order to respond to those. So they had to borrow from the other programs to feed into these fire emergency situations. At that point in time, approximately 13 percent of the Forest Service budget was identified for wildfire suppression and for the preparedness and also fuels reduction activities. Today fire is 42 percent of the Forest

Service budget appropriations, now that's from Congress.

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Cost recovery is a permanent fund mechanism because that is a fund that is collected directly for a service that's provided to someone regarding use of the federal lands, and I think we will move on from that.

Our rules came about in 2006. The Government Accounting Office during this time that it was a dilemma, in trying to figure out how is the Forest Service going to be able to still respond to environmental analysis, resource protections that we have this management responsibilities as forest supervisors and district rangers. And the Government Accounting Office in 1996 identified that the Forest Service needed to become more business-like in how we responded to special uses on federal lands, and that we should look to BLM as being our model and be as consistent as possible because we are part of the federal agencies, and resources do not see this invisible line on the ground as to whether it's state land, BLM land, or Forest Service land.

So the approach regarding cost recovery is to be responsive as possible and as consistent as possible in following our federal regulations, even though we do have diversity in how we respond to each of those

regulations from the BLM side and their Code of Federal Regulations and the Forest Service and our Code of Federal Regulations. We were told as agencies that we needed to have our own policies and our own interpretations regarding the Council of Environmental Quality's discussions of environmental issues.

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So our cost estimation process, which you have a blank worksheet example in your handout and at the back on this room. And in that list is your first discussion with the Forest Service as a proposal of how you want to be upon the Forest Service lands. person receiving this information from you as a proposal will work through this sheet as to how many hours it's going to take among the multiple specialists identified on that worksheet. That's reviewed by the district ranger or the forest supervisor at whichever level they have the authority to be the decisionmaker for that permit or easement. And this is the place where we are consistent in implementation of the process. That does not mean that we're consistent in, for example, the road easements that we have on some forests, the costs of doing the analysis for those may vary because of the heritage resource surveys that were done during our timber years. In some other areas, it may be a situation that there is no information on the

proposed area that someone wants to utilize on the Forest Service lands. So there is inconsistency on how much needs to be done on a particular piece of ground specific to those resources that occupy that piece of ground where you want to have your activity.

And just a reminder, the forest supervisor and the district rangers are the authorized officers. They are the federal land managers. It's no one else. It's those people that are out on the forest, except for Randy Moore, who is our Regional Forester in Vallejo.

This is one of my most favorite slides regarding cost recovery, and, yes, I know cost recovery, having a favorite. Well, I think this sort of sums it up really well. In your discussion with the Forest Service person who's been reviewing the proposal with you, it's really important to try to have as much information in your proposal that you bring to the forest, and for the forest to able to identify areas that have already had a lot of information gathered regarding the resources and the impacts. Things go much easier in the areas where there is known information.

For the public side of things, when it's at the larger scale, then that's a cost that the Forest Service definitely needs to pay for. The forest plans, a management plan, that is not something we would ask a

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proponent to bring to the table. Those things need to be sorted out. So when the proposal is brought in and it's identified where you want to be, it also is important for the Forest Service to gather that information on that specific piece of ground that you're going to be utilizing in your proposal.

Then cost recovery comes into play for recreation if it's anything more than 50 hours. land uses, where I typically am involved, it begins at hour one regarding cost recovery. Those are typically the industry-related authorizations that the Forest Service has of infrastructure on the land.

Now, the gray area, for example, if it is an area that has not gathered information before and there's going to be information gathered regarding resource surveys, then there is potential for a sharing of that cost with the Forest Service, and that's where the forest supervisor and the district ranger have some discretion with you in trying to figure out how much is that going to really add to say our historic management plan, or is it going to add to our habitat management considerations regarding certain species. So that's where you want to really be clear about what you're trying to do and maybe need to compromise on some areas that you want to go to and reduce your costs.

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            We can come back to this slide during questions,
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     too. I think it might be very helpful. So in this
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     discussion, I heard a lot this morning about the
     different kinds of funding sources. Well, for us to be
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     really efficient in our discussions and how can we
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     leverage our funds, that's where we need to spend some
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     more time communicating on how we can potentially
     leverage our money to be able to have those events on
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     forest lands.
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            And with that, I would like to conclude and open
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     it up to questions. Like I said, I could speak at
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     least an hour or more on each slide, but I really want
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     to hear from you on what your questions are.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: I think we'll start with the
     Commission first.
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            Commissioners, if you've got questions?
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I have a question on this
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     50 hours. If I understand it properly, that's a
     threshold, 50 hours?
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            USFS STAFF FLEENOR: For recreation.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: For anything. In other
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     words, is it the district ranger who makes that
     decision?
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            USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So there is an application
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1 put in for an event, let's say, and somebody looks at 2 this application, and this is going to be more than 3 50 hours' worth of your time, then cost recovery kicks in? 4 5 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes. And it's a very simple little worksheet. 6 7 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: The one you gave us, one 8 page? 9 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right, right. And you'll 10 see at the bottom that you have a person who estimates, 11 and those are usually the project leaders. Then 12 there's a person who reviews it before it goes to the 13 authorized officer, and basically the authorized 14 officer will ask questions about who's doing what and 15 why. 16 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Are the applicants engaged 17 in that process? When there is a list, let's say, 18 there are five or six specialists checked off here, and 19 they estimate their time for this particular project, 20 is the applicant involved somehow in the discussion 2.1 about that? 2.2 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Definitely. In the 23 proposal that's presented, when the proposal comes in 24 the door, hopefully with a really good map and a good

explanation of what you're intending to do, the time

frame as far as date, time, how many, where, and for what purposes. You bring that to the table, and the project leader, which is usually your special use permit administrator, is your first line in discussing this proposal with you and asking questions of you to find out your purpose for being out there and figuring out with your map if there's potential alternatives that you might be willing to consider.

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For example, in some places we have threatened and endangered species that require a number of mitigation measures that may not be suitable for the activity that you're proposing, and so you may want to avoid that area. Or say it's a heritage resource site that has particular considerations that won't allow any kind of disturbances, so the Forest Service with that known information will try to guide you to another place where you could meet the purpose of your event.

And Daphne is going to help me make sure that I answer your questions for you.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: So this cost recovery estimate worksheet, this would be used for any -- I'm going to call it -- project, whatever is being done, whether it's a road easement per the satellite dish or a windmill, or a logging road, or anything else? USFS STAFF FLEENOR: A transmission line.

OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: You fill all this out, whether it's a new hiking path, this would be done?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right.

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COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: So what about on trails and roads that are already established, we just want to use for a running event or a cross-country event or something like that? The trail is already there. The road is already there. You've already done all this work for mitigation and cultural sites and species protection?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right. And that sheet would be used, say, for the hiking event, or the bicycle event, or a walking event, or bird watching where there's large groups of people, and they're wanting to have, say, a use of an area that would exclude the public, for example, then that would definitely put them into a worksheet.

Now, 75 people is our cutoff on what we say is a group use. It could be 75 people or 70 people who are taking this walk. Well, if they're notifying the forest that they're going to be doing this, it's for their public safety and our public safety, and notification -- just like when you see in the press release that the Mendocino National Forest put out for the Enduro event that happened in October, that's the

last page of your agenda worksheet.

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So the Forest Service would want notice to the public that this event is happening and it's on the 3 designated areas, that kind of thing. So if they were 4 just saying on the road systems like that, then it's pretty basic. But the authorized officer would still 6 7 need to assure that the resources that they have 8 responsibility for have been accounted for. And that's 9 where the specialist would say, it's no problem. 10 know, they would do a brief statement to the authorized 11 officer.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: So you still would use 12 this form? 13

> USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: And you would have to look at it a little bit, but you're not going to have to go out and do 100 percent, 400 hours worth of cultural site inspection?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It always makes a difference regarding disturbance.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: But if you've got an existing road, it's not a disturbance because it's already there.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Well, potentially. even 70 people, if you're on a roadway, and adjacent to

the roadway -- and this is a real example -- that you have a bald eagle nesting site. When they would fill in the T&E categories, then during their nesting season and their fledgeling season, it might be advised that that roadblock should be held somewhere else, until after the fledgeling season is over.

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Fortunately, the bald eagle has a status now that we have a little more latitude with that because the conservation measures associated with the bald eagle in the lower 48 have changed the situation for us, particularly here in California. And even the state has thought about delisting and also with Fish and Wildlife Service reducing the level of protections that's needed.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: And I take it that this blank worksheet is in lieu of the actual examples that we had asked for during the last Commission meeting?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes, it is. And the reason for that, I typically don't have recreation activities as a review. Those reviews are at the forest level. We don't really try to do those reviews at the Regional Forester's office. We would become a barrier as far as trying to be a reviewer, and we want that role to be at the forest level.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: It still would have been

very helpful.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I could have brought you a transmission line display of an estimation sheet. And Keaton and I talked about that and said, wow, that's probably not what they really intended to see.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: It kind of is because I asked specifically for two different types, one for a motorized type and one completely independent from that. So it kind of was exactly what I had asked for.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And those still can be handed to you.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Okay.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And any forest office should be happy to show you their original worksheets. And that should be with the discussion of the proponents to be able to see those, and for them to know that the authorized officer has signed off on this as being their first guess, first estimate of how many hours it's going to take.

And we just don't process those kinds of things in our office. As I said, we are not in the decisionmaker role.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: And you said kind of a guide is 50 hours, 75 people, rough guide. Thank you.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Well now, the 50 hours

doesn't relate to 75 people.

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COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: No, no. You said 50 hours for recreation for the review, and a group of say 75 people is I believe what you said. Thank you.

> USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Is the Forest Service aware of the cost prohibitiveness of the recovery as it relates to events that are now not being able to be held?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes, and it's quite a dilemma. And the authorized officers take it very seriously about how expensive the cost looks to the public, and what do we do.

As I was describing about our budget situation and the appropriations that are now going to the forest, say, for example, the recreation funds that go to a forest today is much different than what it was 25 years ago. And so the leveraging of how that money is used with the multiple uses of all recreation activities, it's very difficult, and it's very disconcerting to most of the authorized officers to say we don't have the funds to be able to do this. And if you don't, then it's something that probably won't happen. And that's an unfortunate circumstance, but it's a reality we're in today.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Is it a reality happening nationally?

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes, yes. And nationally,
I pulled up last month just a review of cost recoveries
of all of the national forests and looked at some of
the costs because it's been on our minds ever since
we've got engaged into cost recovery, and the costs
don't really match what people used to be able to enjoy
as far as the Forest Service appropriations supporting
their activities. It is a different circumstance
today. There is no doubt.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Would I be going out on a limb to think that Region 5 is able to -- you know, the hundreds of millions of dollars it gets pushed in from OHV funds, is that something out of Region 5 that the national forest receives?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Daphne or Keaton will have to stop me if I get too much into the weeds here in responding to this. The grants money the forests receives is for a specific purpose. And as the grants from the OHV, you would expect that what we ask for in a certain purpose, that we use the money for that purpose that you've given it to us. So for the Forest Service, we also have that same purpose with each of the funds that are given to us from Congress. And our

- 1 money can only be used for that specific purpose.
- 2 That's called discretionary funds on the Forest Service
- 3 budget side. And this is a contradiction, you think
- how can this be. Today the Forest Service has the 4
- 5 largest budget appropriations in its history, but
- remember 42 percent of that is a different split in how 6
- 7 the pie looks. And it seems to be a huge contradiction
- 8 that even for Congress it's difficult for them to see
- 9 what's happening with cost recovery and to the people
- 10 who typically enjoy the forest when it used to be at no
- 11 cost.
- 12 COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: I quess what I'm
- 13 trying to scale us down to from the 10,000-foot view
- 14 and 2500-foot view is that maybe there is a special
- 15 circumstance with Region 5, because of the funds that
- 16 are brought into the OHV versus other areas, it seems
- there might be some thought process about that. 17
- 18 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: That's where I'm thinking
- 19 about. You know, are we asking correctly in trying to
- 20 leverage our funding. We try to do that within our
- 2.1 staff at the forest level, district level. I was there
- 2.2 for 25 years before I ever moved to the Regional
- 23 Forester's office trying to figure out with reduced
- 24 budgets what we do, and we really needed to interact
- 25 with staff. I think the same thing is true with our

state and our counties and our public and some of the partnerships that are in place. And it's not an easy answer. It means that we need to have more dialogue in figuring out how we can do this.

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For example, before I came to the regional office, we had a resource advisory committee, which I think probably most of you are familiar with the 25 percent fund that the Forest Service provides to every county in California and nationwide that has had any kind of receipts from federal lands, Forest Service lands, there is a 25 percent fund that goes to accounting regarding roads, trails, and schools. Lately, that's been called the Secure Rule Act. And that's maybe what you're more familiar with because that was enacted in order to compensate the California counties and the western state counties because of the huge reduction that happened in timber being removed from forest lands. And so that was a huge decrease in funds going to the counties, so it was appropriated by Congress that it would level it off, average a seven year of what that timber production was producing to a county in those 25 percent funds.

Now, I think there's more of an opportunity to look to those 25 percent funds receipts that go to a county and ask the resource advisory committee within

1 the counties if they decided to ask for the funds where 2 they have a resource advisory committee. Not every 3 county in California has that resource advisory committee that supports the 25 percent funds. 4

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Nancy, I'm a very simple man.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yeah, I know. Ask me again, I'm sorry.

USFS STAFF KATHY MICK: Let me try to answer this question a little bit more directly. I'm Kathleen Mick, and I'm the Regional Program Lead for Trails, OHV Travel Management for the region.

I believe the question that you're asking is why aren't we using the grant funds to take care of this. And the reason is we get the grants fund to help us with our operations and maintenance for leisure, everyday type of use on our trails. Nowhere in our grants that we apply for -- when Nancy said that we're applying for funds for a specific purpose and then we use those funds for that purpose, the purpose that we apply for grant funds for is for operations and maintenance of the trails, not for special uses.

Now, that's not to say that if we had the ability to apply for a grant that would allow us to either, A, help a club put on an event or, B, do the

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NEPA for that event, that we might not apply for that money. Or better yet, if the club is a nonprofit, let them apply for the funding for the NEPA for their event.

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

But directly we apply for a grant. We apply the money that we receive from the grant onto the ground as we've asked them, and that's why right now we don't use grant funds to supplant any special uses on the forest.

The other part of the question that you asked was, was this unique to California. And I don't believe that it is. We can check on that. Other states do have a grants program, although maybe a little bit different than the way this one is structured. The intent is the same, is that there's money that comes through a purchase of a registration or some other thing, and then it is returned back out onto the ground in some form, either through the state agency or through a granting from the state agency to the federal agencies. But I do not recall any of my colleagues ever mentioning that that's a way that they are able to supplant their appropriated funds to allow for special use events for those types of granting of money. I think that's what you are looking for. If not, let me know.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: That's along the lines

I'm trying to understand.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Try again.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: So back to the 10,000-foot view, the concern would be is there any redundancy going on where cost recovery is paying for studies that have basically already been done on managed trails. That would be the 10,000-foot view question.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And the answer should be no regarding that.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: And then my other question would be, given that it's had such a dramatic impact on these events that have been, in some cases I've heard rumbling, 60 years the event has been happening that aren't happening anymore because of this. So what is the position of the Forest Service on that? How are they handling that? What is the position? Is the position to be an advocate, trying to figure out a way to help these clubs maintain these events that are practically historic by nature now?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes.

USFS STAFF KATHY MICK: To a degree, yes. But I mean our role at the Forest Service is not to advocate private uses of the national forest. Our role is to allow for that type of use, and we have a process that

an individual or a club, a utility company needs to go through in order to have a use that's considered special on national forest lands that's other than everyday regular use.

Now, are we concerned about it, absolutely. This conversation is happening all the way to the level of the Chief of the Forest Service and beyond about cost recovery and more importantly about whether its perception or the reality of the prohibitive nature of cost recovery. So it's being talked about. We're trying to look at other ideas and ways to deal with it and also look at taking a larger role from the region -- at least for this region, I can't speak for others -- reviewing some of the cost estimates to try and level them in some way and make sure that they're accurate. So we're talking about it. starting to take action, but we have a certain set of sideboards that we can't move outside of right now. But it's definitely something that the Regional Forester is concerned about.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And I'll be very blunt in the fact that it can only be adjusted by the authorized officer with money that they have in hand, to be helpful. And I am confident that the authorized officers want to be helpful. It's the fact of how much

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1 money they have in their hand that they can assist.

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And so if the proponent can't foot the cost and the

3 Forest Service doesn't have the appropriated funds,

there really isn't any discretion to deficit spend. 4

DEPUTY DIR. GREENE: Commissioners, we talked about this earlier today, and I know we're right in the middle of a discussion, but because we have the appropriate people here, if I could just for a quick moment interrupt this conversation.

John Pelonio, can you come up please if you would?

CHAIR WILLARD: It's with great pleasure that on behalf of the Commission that I'd like to present you with this award and thank you for your outstanding service to the Division and the Commission. understand you've been with the Division since 1997 and on the grants team since 2002. And I've been working with you since I've been here starting in '06 and have found you to be very knowledgeable, straightforward, hardworking, and just a great member of the grants team. So, again, on behalf of the Commission, I wanted to thank you and give you this award. (Applause.)

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Let's go back to the slide on the public versus private benefit, and the gray area in the middle is where the authorized officer can try

1 to be as helpful as possible regarding money in his or 2 her hand as to how to contribute, and this needs to be in an unbiased circumstance. You know, the Forest 3 Service should be equal in how it responds to any 4 5 recreation proposal, not just specific groups. So it's one of those things that this needs to be an unbiased 6 7 process, it needs to be logical, it needs to be 8 something that really has a broad public consideration

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I keep hearing what you're saying, and I'm trying to understand this. First of all, I want to make it clear that we all own the forest, and I know you guys understand we're all taxpayers. And the money appropriated from Congress, it's not your money, it's our money and it's our forests.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Exactly.

everybody understands that. The individual forests have a staff of specialists that have already been budgeted for. They're getting paid every day to do a job. Comes along an event once a year, twice a year, whatever it is, I'm guessing you're looking at extra work. What are those people doing if they're not doing the work that they need to do for that event? I'm

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and benefit.

trying to understand. These individuals, 501(c)(3) clubs, people that really don't have a lot of money, you're hoping they will hand you some money. And it seems to me like you're almost double dipping in that case.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Well, not really. Because the appropriations because of cost recovery, then it's been recognized that the Forest Service needs to factor less money into these other areas so that they can go to that 42, 43 percent that's going to fire. why the Government Accounting Office directed us back in 1995 that we needed to move into a different way of providing services to the public based on the recovery of costs.

And, unfortunately, even people with money in hand, for example, the big industry, they can go to a forest, and they don't have the people to be able to respond. It's an unfortunate circumstance. They go to private contractors who do the resource surveys and pay the resource surveys to be done by the contractors under the guidance of the Forest Service to meet the protocols that need to go to their programatic agreements with the State Historic Preservation Office or with Fish and Wildlife Service. As far as the bottom line, it's the Endangered Species Act and it's

the Archeology Protection Act that a line officer has to assure that that disturbance does not violate those two activities.

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So thinking back to 25 years ago, there were maybe more people available to do that. But part of the circumstance from these last three decades, the Forest Service was supposed to reduce the number of people that we have working in government, and that we continued to do. The workforce and the overhead costs are to continue to reduce because the appropriation at the level that they're increasing -- like I said, I started out saying, this is a huge contradiction to think that the Forest Service today has the largest budget in history, but it's not going to more federal employees being hired to do these things. We have a different way of how we're supposed to do this, and it's factored that we're to use cost recovery.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Just a quick follow up then. In the example you gave, is it possible for a club that's applying for an application for a permit to ask for a competitive bid process between what the Forest Service is going to charge and what some outside contractor could charge?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Sure, that's exactly the communication. The proposal needs to come into the

door. And then the authorized officer needs to make the commitment that they have the person who can make sure that the proper protocols for those laws that can't be violated, and that's a guidance certainly that can happen. That's what happens with the utilities in most cases now.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I have a couple of questions, trying to make this simple here. I'm a simple quy, as well.

I'm trying to wrap my head around the instance of a motorcycle club who wants to put on an Enduro within a national forest that has a designated OHV system, and it's estimated that it's going to cost X amount of dollars by the Forest Service to issue that permit. And I understand that there is some labor involved, they have to review things.

But what I don't understand is if you're running an event on trails that are used every day, why there would be additional environmental, cultural, and archeological reviews for something that already exists and is being used every day for the same exact use, which when you take all of those line items, starts to add up into the thousands of dollars and in some cases \$5,000, \$10,000 dollars for a permit. It just seems excessive to me.

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With the disturbances, as I'll call it, for a particular event, there's a difference in the time of year, like I was saying, for some species during their breeding and fledgeling part of their reproductive cycle, then there may be more mitigation measures that need to come into play for a present survey for that time period. But if you're asking for it outside that time period, then it may not even be relevant and that present survey would maybe not even be needed. So it's got to be site specific.

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That's a broad question to ask, and that's where you really need to have the forest explain that to you why is it happening. Let's look at what is really only beneficial to the project that's being proposed. Are you talking about something that contributes to the bigger forest management plan, and that's the gray area where any information we gather as Forest Service surveys is beneficial to the Forest Service in the big scheme of thing. So that's where the gray area comes into play. And if there is money in the hand, then that's where the authorized officer does have discretion.

USFS STAFF MICK: Part of the thing, too, is that there's a difference between a one-year temporary

permit and a longer term permit. And so some of the consternation that's happening with some of the events that we're experiencing and as you mentioned that they're historic events, is that our policy, our regulatory scheme has changed. So if somebody came from the public, never had an event on forest cube before, and they came in and wanted to have a one-term event, then the appropriate mechanism to do that would be a one-year permit. And then depending on the type of event they were going to have, what they were going to do, it would be looked at. It might fit in the 50 hours, it might not. But a lot of times for that one-time thing, again, depending on the circumstances, it can be categorically excluded.

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So a lot of our events in the past had been categorically excluded from further environmental assessment. But when it's a recurring event year after year after year, it kicks it into another category where we're required to process a five-year permit, so it's five years at a chunk, and that comes with a difference in analyses because you're looking at different temporal and spatial bounds. So you're not just looking at here today for a one-time event.

You're looking at not only the cumulative effects of what will happen but foreseeable indirect and direct

effects over that five-year time period, and so it kicks us into another category, and we're responsible under our regulations to take a look at that.

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Now, again, sometimes that can be done in a very streamline fashion, particularly depending on the circumstance of the type of event, and other times it can't, particularly if monitoring has discovered something that is new this year that wasn't there two years ago. A new species is listed. The habitat for a species, the description of how we're supposed to maintain the habitat has changed. So there are all sorts of unknown forces that can occur that from one year it seemed very simple to now, the next year or two years from now, all of a sudden it's become very complex. So that's some of what I think we're talking about here, the difference between a one-year, one-time event as opposed to a longer term permit, which kicks us into a different set of requirements.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And even in the multipleyear permit, it could still be potentially
categorically excluded because of the resources
information that has been collected in the past that
says it may be less than 50 hours because the resource
information has already been collected. So it's really
site specific for what the resources are, where you're

asking to be. And there can be a changed circumstance as far as your operating plan on an annual basis with a multiple-year permit. For example, there could be a fire event that changes the whole landscape as far as how someone could use an area, if you will, because of hazards as a result of the fire event.

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COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Referring to your communication plan for cost recovery from 2006, there are frequently asked questions. And one of the things that is highlighted is that BLM has been using cost recovery for 20 years. I've yet to hear of a lot of complaints about processing special use permits through the BLM. And I'm not picking on the Forest Service, but I'm just saying I don't understand if the two agencies are supposed to be using the same principles, how are we getting into Forest Services now having complaints and consternation about these special permits and the BLM seems to be working? Maybe it's an opportunity for Forest to look at BLM policy and say, okay, we need to follow what they're doing and get through this and get rid of this headache.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And basically the Forest
Service was directed to do that with our regulation and
work with BLM to make sure that our fee schedule was
the same in the categories one through four, which are

not relevant to recreation events that are 50 hours or less. Anything in a category five or six puts you into an actual cost situation, so BLM has that same rule regarding 50 hours also. They have for the years that they've been doing this been able to have their resource plans, if you will, for those known areas that have been paid for through the years by the early events when they started paying cost recovery.

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So this is a new and changed circumstance since 2006 for the recreation users on Forest Service lands. And it's one of those appalling things, what do you mean I have to pay now, I didn't before. Except I think that if you talked to most of the recreation people who will think back to before cost recovery, that they found out from the Forest Service that they maybe weren't able to have their event because the Forest Service didn't have the funds in order to prepare the correct analysis for the line officer to say it could go forward with a permit.

So we in Region 5 had a lot of what were called voluntary collection agreements with recreation people through the years because they were trying to help subsidize the government in doing the analysis, and it's packaged now in what's called cost recovery. And it has changed from what it was originally identified

1 in 1999 when the cost recovery rule from the Forest 2 Service went out for public comment, and the recreation people made a great presentation to the final rule that 3 was made to have this 50-hour grace, if will you, that 4 5 if it's 50 hours or less, then they don't have to pay a cost recovery fee. And in that respect, the BLM 6 followed suit on what those comments were that were 7 received regarding cost recovery, and so they mirrored 8 9 based on those public comments when they did their 10 updated regulations. 11 CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioners, any other 12 comments before we open up to the public? 13 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: It seems we're going to 14 end up beating this horse to death here, and you've 15 done a pretty good job probably the last couple of 16 years internally. We need to come up with a list of recommendations from the Commission how we can help the 17 18 public through this situation. 19

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I agree.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Is that something we can do, a list of proposals, for instance, grants that can be directed toward cost recovery?

CHAIR WILLARD: Sure, there are things. business item today, so we can take an action on it. And if you've got some specific proposals you want to

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put forth today, we can do that. We can create a subcommittee and bring it back to our next meeting and put forth a specific proposal. We can do something There are a number of ways, whatever the Commission's pleasure. We can hear from the public and then have more discussion at the Commission to see what we would like to do.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: One of the things that I was very encouraged about hearing this morning was the number of groups and interests that you have already engaged, like the Archeological Stewardship Council, I think you called it. We have universities in California that are always asking for research studies on forest lands, and they have a need of being able to provide ground fieldwork for people in the university system in real case scenarios, and those things have been used by some of the forests that have a relationship with a university to come in and do archeological surveys under the guidance of the Forest Service Heritage Resources person. So there is some of that reaching out that maybe can happen that we just haven't done before in trying to problem solve.

CHAIR WILLARD: Is there any opportunity for a credit for volunteer work on a certain part of the forest? If there is a club that's using a certain area

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and they want to maintain the trail system or do some
maintenance work, could they get credit towards a cost
recovery?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Well, for example, if they're doing monitoring after the event that's following the protocol that the Forest Service has given, the Forest Service would accept that monitoring provided by that club for the post-event activities.

And that's the kind of discussion you need to have with the authorized officer: Give me what I need to do post event as far as monitoring, or prior to the event what kinds of things do we need to look for that isn't paid out of our pocket, but we have people who are willing to do this and will follow the information sheet.

CHAIR WILLARD: For instance, for a club wanting to have an annual event, but they would agree to have volunteers do certain maintenance on the trail system over the entire year and build up credits.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes. That hasn't come into play as far as something that would balance out the cost.

CHAIR WILLARD: Maybe it's a credit offset, maybe not the whole cost, but if there is some credit given for this volunteerism.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes, I think if they could

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1 be looked at in dollars, which we do with the Forest 2 Service. Any time that we give an exemption or a waiver, it's identified in our special use database 3 system on where we have waivers that we've given to a 4 5 state to a county. Not particularly for clubs, per se, but organizations can and do enjoy that kind of 6 7 tradeoff. And particularly in our government-owned facilities, there are maintenance things that are done 8 9 by whoever is the occupant, you know, with a permit to 10 be in that government facility, then that does offset

CHAIR WILLARD: Would a credit system be at the local discretion or would that be something that would have to be implemented higher up?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It would have to be introduced through regulations so that we can see that, but it's certainly worthwhile. I mean the recreation community has had a very strong voice with the congressional people, and that's what needs to continue also.

CHAIR WILLARD: Unless there are other comments from the Commission, we will open it up to the public comment. I mentioned earlier we're going to try to do this a little bit differently, and you're going to have to cooperate with the process because normally we've

the fees.

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telling you when you're done with your time. But I do want to allow the public to have some interaction with the U.S. Forest Service, so we're going to allow some questions and some answers. I'm just going to have to have some leeway in granting some speakers maybe a little bit extra time, but clearly we can't afford to give everyone 10, 15 minutes at the podium because there are too many people who want to talk to this topic. And if the question has already been asked, please don't go over the same one, try to pay attention to the dialogue. I think with that we can try to get through it and allow to have the back and forth with the Forest Service it would be very helpful.

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BRUCE BRAZIL: Bruce Brazil, California Enduro Riders Association. I am one of the members of the club that's having problems getting our permit due to the cost recovery fees.

And I find it very nice to hear that the forestry wants to really mirror what the BLM is doing on their cost recovery. Because if you go into the BLM Recreation Permit Administration Handbook, there's one part that says, as an example, if existing areas, roads and trails are designated as open for OHV use, the applicant would not be charged for the same roads and

trails to be inventoried for cultural, heritage, or endangered species as the inventory benefits the general public. This is a written guideline by the BLM. You want to mirror them, I think this is a real good thing to go with.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I agree. And the final call is with the authorized officer in being able to describe to you why it doesn't fit.

BRUCE BRAZIL: We haven't been able to get it without going through a complete archeological assessment, archeological, cultural through the whole system, not just the special use only trails. Just 95 percent of our Enduro is on system trails that should have been studied to death and already documented, and it's for motorized use. It's not like a hiking path that you want to change the use of.

You mentioned something like with the bald eagles. Well, are there any studies not just specifically to the eagles but for the animals as to when 70 recreationists go by a species, that's not going to disturb them as opposed to maybe 170. So far we've been waiting for several years for the goshawk and all studies to be made public. That would help clarify how much impact is there. And those are just two of the indicator birds. So to say that over 75 is

going to an impact with no studies, that's what I would call junk science.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And I didn't mean to imply that 75 or less would not be put into this can't happen in this place because of the breeding and fledgeling season with the avian species, but it also may relate to the aquatic species and their reproductive cycle of their egg masses and whatever. And the protocols with each of those species vary, for example. And the goshawk surveys have a multiple-year protocol regarding their nesting and their characteristics of use of an area.

So timing of an event is always important. Like with our timber industry, we had what was called limited operating periods. We don't typically use that phrase in special use authorizations because we try to help people understand that maybe this area is okay because of known information there. So it may be because of the uncertainty and the requirement of protocols to the multiple use.

BRUCE BRAZIL: I think number 75 is what I was kind of pointing out. Under 75, I don't know what sort of permit is even required.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: If the authorized officer says nominal effect, you don't need one.

BRUCE BRAZIL: 75, 50, or me and five of my friends go out there riding.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It just depends if you're asking for it as an exclusive use, that's different. But if you're just going out on public system roads, there is no problem. You wouldn't even ask for a permit.

BRUCE BRAZIL: Even with the Enduros, I don't think there is anything in the wording that says it's inclusive. We don't shut the trails down other than one of the roads for safety reasons. So it's not an exclusive. Thank you.

KAREN SCHAMBACH: Karen Schambach, PEER and Center for Sierra Nevada Conservation. Nancy, thank you for your clarifying explanations. And just a couple of questions.

So say on a forest that had applications for ten special use permits in a year, and just ballpark, say, it was \$10,000 a permit. So where would that \$100,000 come from if it didn't come from the permittee?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It wouldn't come from anywhere. It wouldn't happen. I mean if the forest does not have appropriated funds as we're directed now, if it's more than 50 hours, then cost recovery is to be paid.

1 KAREN SCHAMBACH: I mean in the past then before 2 cost recovery, did it come out of the recreation 3 budget? USFS STAFF FLEENOR: In say 30 plus years ago, 4 5 yes, analysis was performed by the Forest Service and that was based on appropriations. 6 KAREN SCHAMBACH: So it would come out of the 7 8 recreation budget? 9 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right. 10 KAREN SCHAMBACH: So for that \$100,000, instead 11 of hiring an LEO, you could have processed ten special 12 use permits? USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Thirty years ago, yes. 13 14 But even Green Sticker money started kicking in 15 28, 30 years ago to provide patrol for Forest Service 16 for the trails that were identified as off-highway vehicle use. That started the relationship with the 17 18 Forest Service and the Commission. 19 KAREN SCHAMBACH: I understand that, but I also 20 know that even with the Green Sticker money, there's a 2.1 shortage on trail maintenance. I think on the Eldorado 2.2 something like 20 percent per year gets monitored or

maintained, and that these events are very hard on the

trails. One event totally destroyed a crossing that

forest funds later ended up putting in a bridge of

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several hundred thousand dollars, and the club didn't have to pay for that. I guess the point is that these events can be damaging. A lot of times in the past, they've been done under categorical exclusions that resulted in inadequate mitigations and damage.

For all of the purposes, in reality people aren't going to take their children out into the forest when you've got 300 dirt bikes racing around. In fact, these are dates when these events are on that the forest is closed to the general public. And, again, we're looking at a club that makes money on these events, that doesn't seem to be willing to want to share the cost of putting the events on. And as a taxpayer, I find it just astonishingly insensitive to the current budget situation to expect the public to subsidize these events. Thank you.

JOHN STEWART: Good afternoon, Commissioners, John Stewart with California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs. I want to thank you for the presentation, but I think the presentation actually caused more confusion than it tried to clear up.

To really cut to the chase, I've got a 35-year career in federal civil service, much of it dealing with finance budget. And the basic thing is: Are you familiar with Circular 825?

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Actually, yes.

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JOHN STEWART: Well, from what you have put forth up here, you are not following Circular 825.

Now, one provision, and just for clarity here, special activities that convey special benefits to recipients beyond those accruing to the general public are susceptible to a cost recovery action. That's fine. We're not arguing that. Somebody is going to accrue a certain benefit from the use of a public resource, then they should pay for it; no question. And I don't think that's the point of argument.

What the point of argument here is how are you defining what you have. You come in here and present some sheet that has no relevance to the subject matter at hand, being recreation, and then trying to talk how recreation fits into this process. Mr. Brazil has very aptly pointed out that Bureau of Land Management has a special use fee handbook. Yes, they do. And I was part of the team from the recreation community that worked with BLM to develop that in its desert district, of which they adopted that statewide. It is a very comprehensive look at how you do cost recovery in a reasonable fashion.

And from hearing your presentation, when you cut out all of the bureaucratic verbiage in there, it

points out one thing: You do not have a defined process for dealing with recreation permits. You do not know what you're doing. You're making up the game as you're going along. And this is what is causing confusion. From ranger district to ranger district within a specific forest, there are different terminologies, different definitions, and different interpretations. From forest to forests, there are differences. This is what the whole crux of the problem is. And to toss in the fact, well, this is the recreation category of how you do it here, this is how you do a power line, that is absolutely outside the issue at point.

We need to step back and look at how you're going to work with the recreation community and define a process for which you can process a permit in a timely fashion and in a cost effective manner. you.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And just to respond to that, the Forest Service did use the BLM hourly rate in order to identify the fee schedule for the 50 hours or less that the non-recreation people have to pay.

JOHN STEWART: I would submit that there is nothing secret or great about that because there is federal statute that says, I believe it is GS-9 step

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five, is the base rate of which any cost reimbursement expenses will be based on, so that's so what. And this is where I go back to.

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Forest Service does not have a defined process for dealing with recreation permits and establishing cost recovery. BLM, to their credit, has taken a step. You may have looked at the BLM handbook but you did not adopt it. You did not come out with a companion product, and that is what is causing the crux of the confusion and problem at this point.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And not to be argumentative, but the 50-hour threshold is exactly the same as BLM.

JOHN STEWART: That's fine. That's in the rule. That's in the 1999 rule from which the Forest Service and BLM have their own rule, and it is the same, yes, but, again, that is outside the point in question.

The point in question, what is causing the confusion is there is not an established process which everybody is reading from the same page and understanding the same verbiage. And this is where the BLM has taken that step, has worked through the process. They have a process to do that, but Forest Service does not, and this is what is causing the confusion.

1 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And it's our CFR 2 regulation. What I think you're calling the process is 3 based in a policy statement that interprets the 4 regulation for BLM, which is that handbook that you 5 referred to. JOHN STEWART: Not directly, no, I would not say 6 that. 7 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Or the manual. 8 9 So the Forest Service has our 36 CFR regulation 10 regarding cost recovery, the 50-hour rule, the major 11 categories are based on actual costs, categories fives 12 and six. You're exactly right that the Forest Service 13 has not finalized cost recovery policy. 14 JOHN STEWART: Has not finalized cost recovery 15 policy, nor has it finalized permit policy. When you 16 take all of these factors into account and written them down, they now exist in an individual supervisor's 17 18 mindset or planner's mindset for when they start 19 working through this. There is no defined guidance. 20 That's what I'm saying. The crux of the problem is, 2.1 yes, you have the CFRs, so what. Yes, they are 2.2 important. I'm not arguing the fact that they're not 23 important.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right.

> JOHN STEWART: What it has done here, though,

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- 1 that in order to implement the CFRs, you have to have a
- 2 policy guidance and step-by-step process to do that.
- 3 And this is the crux of the problem right here, is the
- 4 | Forest Service has not taken that step to come up to
- 5 | that level of definitive items through a checklist.
- 6 Now, you have done that for large-scale power line
- 7 projects.
- 8 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: No, that's for recreation,
- 9 too.
- JOHN STEWART: If that's for recreation, then
- 11 | that is not applicable to what you are talking about.
- 12 | That's what I see is the problem.
- 13 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Just to respond, the Forest
- 14 | Service has for many decades what's called the Forest
- 15 | Service Manual 2700 special uses and the 270911 Forest
- 16 | Service Handbook policies that interpret our 36 CFR
- 17 regulations. Those have been in place for many years
- 18 | and are more particularly consistent with BLM and what
- 19 you're referencing as their handbook or guide.
- JOHN STEWART: And that is what I'm saying is
- 21 | that you are lacking in coming up with a handbook or
- 22 | quide that calls for you to interpret that so that the
- 23 | rangers, the planners, and everybody across the ranger
- 24 districts and across the forests are talking the same
- 25 language so that there is no cause for confusion.

Because what I've heard from all of this discussion is that there is cause for confusion on the user's perspective. And, excuse me, but what you're doing here, I believe, between you and Ms. Mick, you're adding to the confusion factor by not coming up and saying: Hey, we have a definitive written process.

You have not provided that, and I think that is something that would go a long ways to solving the issue at hand which is coming up with a practical approach to approving permits in a timely fashion and applying the proper rate of cost recovery to it.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Well, let's take it one step further. Every authorized officer, before they can sign as confirming with the cost recovery is to be collected, that authorized officer has to take training, and that's a self-study course that they are required to take, and it's recorded, so they do have the policy interpretation within that training.

JOHN STEWART: And I would offer up to you, that's not even taking it one step forward. One step forward, that particular training needs to be applied to the planner itself that are actually sitting down and reviewing the doing the interview in order to find out what is necessary for that permit.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And that's the requirement

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1 by the Forest Service for them to do that. They can't 2 be called a case reviewer unless they've completed their training. 3

JOHN STEWART: But you're talking about the authorizing officer, not down to the planner level. I'm saying move it down to the planner level where the work is actually being done on the ground. And, again, you cannot produce right now a written document that provides definitive quidance that all people across the forest use and cite. You're coming up with a vast --USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I can show it to you. It's on the worldwide web. You can read it.

JOHN STEWART: Then I would submit, why did you not bring it today? That would have solved a lot of problems.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I asked if we could have access to the worldwide web. The stick isn't here today that would have provided that. I failed to ask for that ahead of time, but I did provide the worldwide website that you can go to to find the cost recovery training materials that the case reviewer has to take, the project leader has to take, and the authorized officer has to complete.

CHAIR WILLARD: John, we've got to let other people ask questions.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: And I would like to show that to people if I'm back again because I think Jonathan helped me with that, and I said, well, maybe next time we can pull up the worldwide web for that.

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The reference page where it talks about budgets, and it has a link described there in the worldwide web, that's the Forest Service national website. That's the place where you can look into special uses, and you can find cost recovery, and you can also find the budget narratives that describe what we're doing. Unfortunately, it only goes back to 2004 as far as looking at that historical information, but it could be found in the archives.

DAVE PICKETT: Dave Pickett, District 36, Motorcycle Sports Committee. Thank you, Nancy, for being here today. John mentioned Circular 325 that you're familiar with. It's the Office of Management and Budget. There's a section in here that has to do with recommendations, what I'm looking at, it says: Τо any other condition exists, that the opinion of the agency headers designate justifies an exception.

I would request that you check with Regional Forester Moore to see if Region 5 and the program that takes place with this Commission would fall under that exemption status, to see if that could possibly be an

avenue to get this cleaned up. That was the question, a suggestion, not a statement.

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I also have another comment here. Earlier when you and John were having a little spirited discussion, I think he's referring to the BLM Handbook H 2930-1.

Mr. Norquist, at the last Commission meeting, per the minutes, and a couple before that, except for one that was missed, acknowledged to the public that Forest Service and BLM cost recovery process is basically identical. I haven't been able to find any differences in regulation.

Anyways, my colleague here, Mr. Brazil, made a comment about that same 2930-1 handbook, and I, too, have a comment. It says: Monitoring an event for damage to inventory resources or permit compliance that might occur as a direct result of the permitted event is an appropriate charge, but routine monitoring of resources as required by law or policy -- which this Commission and Division has an MOU -- is not an appropriate cost recovery charge.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: You're exactly right.

DAVE PICKETT: I would like clarification to the Commission, I think Mr. Lueder brought this up earlier, where this may be an area that could be touched on.

I also have a couple of other questions.

1	USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Would you like for me to
2	respond to that? In that case, that's where I'm
3	suggesting that there could be potential cost saving in
4	that pre-event activity because the Forest Service
5	needs to be reasonable in the collection of funds. So
6	if the club is going out there and doing the
7	photography pre-event to show this is what the trail
8	looks like today before our event is happening tomorrow
9	and provide that photo documentation or the guidance
10	that the Forest Service is saying we need to see this.
11	And you really do want to protect yourself in the
12	post-event activity as soon as it's over. Instead of
13	paying a Forest Service person to go document that, if
14	you and the authorized officer can agree on what that
15	photo documentation would look like, you would have a
16	cost savings. You wouldn't have a Forest Service
17	person's feet on the ground to go do that.
18	DAVE PICKETT: Thank you. As you know, there is
19	a report, I haven't seen one for a while, called Report
20	on Partnerships that came out for Region 5. Are you
21	familiar with this?
22	USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes, you can find that on
23	the worldwide web, also.
24	DAVE PICKETT: Then you can acknowledge that the

OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

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number one contributor to dollar amounts to Region 5 is

- from the off-highway vehicle community, and I think
 that was a comment that was made by others.
- 3 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right.

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- DAVE PICKETT: Is there some way we can use this because inside of that is also the volunteerism that I heard discussed earlier.
- Offset defined for us in our current regulation, but realize this is going to be reviewed in 2012, and so providing information to those people, the subcommittee in Washington, D.C., that's going to review cost recovery in 2012, that would be excellent information to provide.
- DAVE PICKETT: I'll count on you to pass that on for us. Thank you.
 - USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I can't provide that advice. It needs to come from the public. You're the voice.
- DAVE PICKETT: Trust me, they'll hear from us.
 - USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Actually, it is fantastic that we have informed citizens, and maybe you think I'm crazy, I enjoy the interaction with the public. And for people to be informed about what the government is doing is a very important aspect on how we should be managing the Forest Service for the public.

DAVE PICKETT: I want to make sure of a statement you made earlier that basically the forest supervisor is the one that can make all decisions in this arena on permanent events?

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It could be delegated to the district ranger. So if it's only within the district ranger piece of ground, then it may be one district ranger, if the forest supervisor has delegated that authority to the district ranger. That varies by each forest in Region 5. So some forests, for example, is not delegated if it's multiple ranger districts.

DAVE PICKETT: Such as Grindstone in the Mendocino, for example.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It could be. T haven't looked at their delegation page recently.

DAVE PICKETT: The reason I've asked that particular question is I've attended a number of meetings where my club and the district organization that I represent were flat told there are no more one-year permits, and I don't believe that to be true. So the forest supervisor has the authority to override a district ranger to allow a one-year permit, even if on a temporary basis, while a five- to ten-year permit process is completed?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: He's the boss.

1 DAVE PICKETT: So what you're telling me is, 2 yes, he has the authority to make that decision? 3 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: The forest supervisor is the boss of the district rangers, and the regional 4 5 forester is the boss of the forest supervisors. DAVE PICKETT: I would like it on the record 6 7 that a forest supervisor has lied to District 36 and a number of clubs that were in attendance. Sorry to trap 8 9 you like that, but it has to be brought out. 10 Again, categorical exemptions versus cost 11 recovery, since the Forest Service made a decision to 12 reduce rider participation from 750 riders down to 13 300 riders, the resource damage that I was hearing 14 about earlier should be reduced especially with the 15 grant money that goes in for trail maintenance, trail 16 hardening, the red, yellow, green trail status, 17 et cetera. Since it's been reduced to 300 riders, can 18 a Forest Service supervisor override cost recovery and 19 implement a categorical exemption? 20 USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Now, what policy did you 2.1 say that is? I hate to do this, but I've got to defer 2.2 to Kathy. I don't work in the recreation policy since

I left the forest. I'm not familiar with that number limitation.

DAVE PICKETT: I'll refer back to what John

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- Stewart was talking about. There is confusion in regulation. We have events that we've been holding in our district longer than probably any Forest Service employee, 46 years in one particular case, and categorical exemptions all the way, almost to current.

 Now, what they could afford yesterday, they can no longer afford today. But during that time frame, the same organization has done a lot of volunteer work over this same 46-year period, and I think that's what Commissioner Silverberg was asking. The relationships that some of these clubs have with the Forest Service has been extremely strong until this cost recovery process has become into play. I don't want to see that volunteerism go away.
 - USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right.

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DAVE PICKETT: These clubs have donated one, two, 3,000 hours a year. Over 40 years, do the math. Do we want to lose those people on the ground because we can't figure out how to make this process work?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: You're exactly right because as the other person, I think it was Karen, was talking about the deferred maintenance appropriations have shrunk as well as the other funds, and so all of the volunteerism is very important to the Forest Service.

DAVE PICKETT: Absolutely. So the 50-hour rule has been a real thorn. I'm having a hard time with some of these "ologists". We're able to have a quality event, clean up, follow up, follow the rules, whatever for decades without problems or exceeding the 50-hour rule. There was funding that was paid. There was a permit process, three, four dollars a head is what it ended up costing. Everybody was happy, and we moved forward.

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If I'm hearing what you said a minute ago, the recreation budgets have been reduced so that makes our grant program here even more important. I'll use the Eldorado as an example, correct me if I'm wrong, they got \$1.2 million in overall grants, all categories this cycle.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I don't want you to misunderstand that what we have today in the recreation funds nationwide, if you compared it to say 2004, you would see that there is an increase of dollars. It's the value of the dollar that is different. For example, I looked it up with Keaton the other day. On the recreation funding nationwide for fiscal year 2011, it's \$297 million nationwide in the National Forest Recreation Wilderness Fund Code, NFRW fund code. In 2004, it was something like \$245 million. It's the

value of the dollar. As I'm saying, the Forest Service
has its highest budget in history, except the way that
the pie is split.

DAVE PICKETT: I'll close with again thank you for coming. How do we fix this?

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: We've got to continue our dialogue and stay in the problem solving. And when cost recovery is up for review 2012, I wouldn't wait until 2012 to be providing information on how the implementation of this process is working.

FRANK FUNK: Frank Funk, Hi-Landers 4-Wheel

Drive Club, good afternoon. I'll just give you some

brief history of what our club has gone through. We've

gone 35 years on the same trails. They have

adopt-a-trails for the same forest, the same ranger.

We've worked on them every year. Up until about five

years ago, for 25-plus years we were allowed to permit.

We made the permit, filled it out, five-year permit,

one-year permits, we got them all.

Five years ago, they said now your permit is going to be \$10,000 cost recovery. It was supposedly for damage that we might create, might create. We never did. It was our adopt-a-trail. Whatever we used, we fixed. After that, we closed down for a year to decide what we wanted to do. It was on the same

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weekend every year. It's always been Father's Day since day one. So the animals, they've come and gone. They never migrated at that time of year, I guess. Wе had a couple of years with the spotted owl that was a potential; he never showed up either. None of the trails were closed during our events. We used Forest Service roads. We used lumber roads. They were always open to the public. We just had a permit to run more than 25 vehicles on them.

Since we left the area, we've gone to a different ranger district. We've had our event the last four years, next year will be our 40th year. ranger has retired. I went back into that area here two months ago, the 28 miles of trails are now closed with no less than 12 gates all the way around the whole area. So whatever money they did get out of us never went back into that area.

I recommend a permit manual get designed. deal with two other forests in the area. We have no problem. Six months ahead of time, you apply. We've gotten a five-year permit. We've gotten one-year permits. They're easy to talk to. They don't throw a big number out at us. We pay for our permit and do our event. So somehow we need to work with everybody out here and get a good permit program going. Thank you.

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AMY GRANAT: Hello, Nancy. Thank you for coming. Commissioners, Amy Granat with the California Off-Road Vehicle Association.

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I was looking at this document over here, cost recovery processing special use authorization. going to hazard an opinion that our biggest problems come from this bullet point number three. And that's in calculating whether a project will take 50 hours or less to process. The Forest Service ranger approves the application and prepares the environmental analysis needed for a defensible NEPA decision.

And I'm going to say that the problem with this comes with the word "defensible". We've had previous experience with the word "defensible" because when travel management started, and a number of us met with Jim Pena, the deputy regional forester, he told us his goal for travel management was to come out with legally defensible documents. In fact, we've seen recently with the two new lawsuits that have been filed against the forest, there is no such thing as a defensible NEPA document. There is no such thing that is going to prevent the lawsuit because NEPA is so nebulous and hard to understand. You can always find something to sue about.

And I'm going to read you a support for my

opinion that the Forest Service is going too far out to try to make these documents as complete as possible, which is then costing these clubs an arm and a leg because they have to pay for it in trying to come up to that word "defensible". In The Sacramento Bee article that's in the packet, it's very clear. It says: 2008, the Enduro riders submitted an application for a five-year permit; paid an \$11,000 processing fee -which they had no problem in paying, by the way, that wasn't the problem. Studies were completed; a permit approved -- which meant that the deciding officer must have thought he complied with bullet point number three; otherwise, he wouldn't have approved it. And then the Center for Sierra Nevada Conservation appealed the decision arguing that the analyses were insufficient, and the Forest Service withdrew its approval.

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There's something wrong with that procession of events. If everything was done and everything was done according to the regulations that were in there, the event should have been allowed to continue and because they felt that they had legally defensible documents. Somewhere the Forest Service has to draw the line over what is really a form of blackmail, in a sense, it's recreational blackmail in this case, wanting the events

not to happen.

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And somewhere you have to find a point where you're going to acknowledge that, yes, there are environmental forces or organizations that are going to want to stop these events. They're going to sue and threaten to sue, and you're just going to have to learn how to deal with it or create a defense against that, not a defense against the events.

And I'm going to close, and I'd really like to hear your opinion about it. I found a quote, and this explained to me a lot of things, and this is from Karen Uffelman who is the director of the Center for Biological Diversity. This was in an interview in the High Country News in 2009. It says: We use lawsuits to help shift the balance of power. The power shifts to our hands. The Forest Service needs our agreement to get back to work, and we are in the position of being able to powerfully negotiate the terms so they've become much more willing to play by our rules. Psychological warfare is a very under-appreciated aspect of environmental campaigning.

This is a direct quote. This explains to me what they are trying to do not only to the Forest Service. In a way the regulations might need to be improved, but I feel you're caught between a rock and a 1 hard place in having to fight against this 2 psychological warfare and do the right thing by the 3 citizens, on the other hand, you're not allowed to do it. But sometimes if there is a bully in the room, 4

you've just got to attack it and go forward.

- USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right. I agree that to make a defensible NEPA document is a tremendous challenge, and it would be at a cost that a private club -- it would be terrible to try to meet that standard that we could be defensible in every aspect of NEPA. Because doing our best job, our quality job, our most thoughtful job, there could be a point that was missed. And that going through the appeal and then the review and if it becomes a lawsuit, then that's a court decision as a result of that. That's no longer in Randy Moore's hands, our the forest supervisor's hands, regarding that decision based on whether or not NEPA was sufficient.
- AMY GRANAT: I've studied NEPA extensively. It's impossible to be sufficient. But somewhere along the line there has to be regulations created that says this is enough, this is what we have to do, and those don't exist.
- USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right. And in some sections -- and I'm not saying that this is what we

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should aspire to, but an environmental impact statement is recognizing that there still remains uncertainty, that there is significance, potentially, regarding The Forest Service has to be able to articulate to the Fish and Wildlife Service or the State Historic Preservation Office if those are what they agree are significant and adverse. And that's a process of analysis that is much more time consuming. It's more programatic, if you will, than say a project specific analysis should be. For example, in some of our problem-solving discussions for the Mendocino, for example, who had their Enduro event just a couple of weeks ago, I was talking to the forest supervisor about the tremendous experience that he had. He was out there for two days, spent the time overnight with the group for that to happen, and basically he was really on a high note as to how this progressed well in a designated area. He enjoyed an analysis document that takes him through time regarding NEPA sufficiency that, again, it will be changed if there is new species or whatever. But at this point in time it's sufficient, and it met the test of the appeals. And he and I were talking about our diversity in our 18 national forests in California. I said but if a red-legged frog were found in your designated area, that presence would

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change everything today. And he said, definitely, of course it would.

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And those new information or new circumstances, say, for example, a fire event would change things for him as to what he could enjoy as an analysis document that was sufficient and went through the test. So we can do our best and try to keep the costs as reasonable as possible. And I'm not suggesting that we need to do an EIS on every designated area, because that's too much for a private individual or club to bear.

AMY GRANAT: I'll just close with in most of these forests in California, there were EISs for travel management that were anywhere from 800 to 1800 pages. I know the Commissioners all saw them. We carried them in, in some cases in multiple boxes, and that would say to me that these forests that we're talking about have been studied to death. They have been studied, and the amount of changes in a year or two were not that great to support these charges. It seems to me that the \$11,000 was not returned to the Enduro riders after their permit was denied.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Right, and that's according to regulation. That if the money has been spent, then it's not returned.

AMY GRANAT: As a taxpayer, I really have a

problem with that, seeing that the money comes out of all our pockets.

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USFS STAFF FLEENOR: That follows BLM regulations that if the expenditures have happened, even though the activity is denied. And I looked that up to make sure that we did have consistency there, and it's the same is true.

And to help out with the programatic level of a environmental impact statement such as travel management, it's the same thing with the utility industry. They can do a programmatic level environmental impact statement, but each year when they're doing their operating plans and the site specificity of where they're going to be doing the disturbance, then whatever form of analysis that is needed has to come into play because some areas have more particular resource considerations than others.

AMY GRANAT: Thank you very much.

NICK HARIS: Nick Haris, American Motorcyclist Association. Thank you, Nancy, I have heard a lot of interesting stuff. I guess reading this agenda, I didn't realize we were going to come back and talk more about it. I kind of want to focus a little bit more on the Commission and your role in all of this.

It seems to me you're hearing some people saying

it's confusing, some people saying it's not, some people saying it's a guide, some people saying that it's not. So it seems like from the Commission's perspective, you could go send a letter, however you want to do it, to Randy Moore asking for some clarification, maybe working with some of these clubs. Maybe there needs to be a sit down like this. And I think there does need to be a sit down like this.

And I've heard a lot of interesting statements and comments and kind of point, counterpoint, and I don't think anybody has the upper hand. It's just a question of perception or a question of experience for an individual club. I've gotten many calls from clubs.

It seems like there needs to be like a Region 5 guide or Region 5 policy -- and I never can remember which, where this is going to be put in the scheme of things. But there needs to be some quidance both for the forest for consistency but also for the club. when the club says, I'm not being treated fair and here is why. Maybe they're wrong, maybe they're right. But they can find on page five that indeed this is required, and forest is doing this, or that's not really required, and then they could ask why. It doesn't mean it's not going to be done, but they can ask why.

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I've heard some good comments. I'd like to get some credit for volunteerism, but I think that's another that Region 5 has to say: Here are some things we feel a volunteer could realistically do. Could they do the monitoring; could they do the photographs after the event occurs? I went to a Cal 4-Wheel event a few years ago, and they had oil booms across the water crossings. I asked them about that. They were asked to do that monitoring, make sure none of the vehicles were leaking. Well, there you go. That's a good thing to do.

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If that question is not asked or that information is not volunteered by that forest, it's hard for the club to know where is an appropriate thing we can do. Likewise, the forest doesn't know that the club has someone who has the special talent needed to do that. I think we can start to break that down into sections, into components.

And I think the Commission obviously has a greater voice than an individual club or individual district organization. If the Commission goes to the Forest Service and says, you know, we would like some answers to these questions, and you guys are clearly a big partner for the Forest Service in this area. And likewise when it comes to scoring grant applications,

there is a category that includes events, what's the reports from local clubs about the relationship they have with an event. Is there an opportunity to start funding some of this stuff.

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Discussions we've been having kind of on the sidebar, a bunch of us is, are there areas we can identify that are appropriate for an event that the forest can steer people toward. It doesn't mean you have carte blanche to do whatever you want, but it's, hey, look here, we've done the site specific analysis, we've done the travel, OHV management plan, or is there something that's lacking in this one spot? If we just had this one archeological survey, we can get this done, then we could probably have an ongoing event.

I found it funny -- I realize this wasn't intentional, but the advice I heard is apply for a one-year permit and don't tell us you're coming back next year. Tell us you want to do this for the next 20 years, you're going to create all of these other problems for yourself. It just seems like that's the exact opposite of what you really think would be -- they know you're coming back, so they can work with you and say, hey, we are going to have to address this issue in the next five years, that kind of thing.

I also thought I heard an interesting statement

that apparently part of the problem where there is an event going on, it's the lack of other trails for people to use is why the event is a problem. I thought I heard someone say, when a person comes out to use the forest when there is an event going on, they're not allowed to use the forest. I've been in the forest when events are going on; you're not excluded. They're not fenced. There is not a gate. You may not choose to go there, but that's different than saying you can't go there. And I think that's a real important distinction to make.

Likewise, I've been to mountain bike events,

I've been to equestrian events where I just happen to

be there camping and there is an event going on. So I

think that the forest is there for all of us, but to

try to pinpoint this on one group and say they're

getting an extra benefit, I don't buy that. I would

like to see the Commission use their authority to kind

of bring the Forest Service to the table like this and

have the discussion with whoever needs to be there;

probably Randy Moore at this point.

(Returned at 3:15 from a break commencing at 3:00)

MIKE FALLON: My name is Mike Fallon, and I'm the president of Polka Dots Motor Club. And what I'd like to spend my time going through is actually a real

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experience about what cost recovery process is going on on the national forests. We started in '07. Prior to '07, we had gotten all of our permits as temporary one-year use permits under a PD. And in '07, we were notified that it needed to migrate to a five-year term permit. The Forest Service required that. We didn't have a choice. We were happy to do one-year permits.

And at that time in '07, that event that was under a one-year permit, they gave us a cost recovery of \$2,966, and we negotiated to do the work in the forest to have that waived, and they did. We actually went out. We didn't just take pictures. We went out and measured trail depth and trail width and delivered data and all of that information to the Forest Service, and they did waive that cost recovery. Since then, there has been no willingness to allow us to do that again.

And then going forward, '08, due to communications, we didn't have an event because they wouldn't give us a one-year permit, and we hadn't really begun the five-year permit process at that time. In July of '09, we had our first initial meeting with the Forest Service on our five-year permit. They gave us a cost recovery fee of \$25,000 to do an EA. was not for a permit. That was just to complete an EA.

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At that time, it was for five events over a five-year period. Recent initiation and trying to capture one of our other events we had in the Eldorado National Forest annually, one is a family event and one is a regular Enduro. One is in the Amador district and one is in the Placerville district. At that time we said if we spend that kind of money, can we do it across both districts under one EA to gain some synergy in costs. They agreed.

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And in May of 2010 -- took them nine months to come back to do another cost estimate for basically two events per year over five years; so ten events took them nine months to come back with these cost estimates.

Which the form that you showed us, we've never seen. They come up with something very similar to that, but we've never seen that form.

USFS STAFF FLEENOR: That's not an approved O and B form, so they would hate for us to use this.

MIKE FALLON: So at this point, they came back with a cost of \$37,258. So as we've talked today so far, and I've heard so far in this section that we're talking \$10,000, \$11,000. We're not even in that ballpark here. We're obviously three and four times that now, and that was just for EA costs.

On top of that there was a monitoring cost per event and that came up to \$7,000 for ten events. So as you can see, we get to the end of the five-year permit period, and we end up spending close to \$50,000 just to have an event in the forest.

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Now, at that time we decided to pay the \$37,000. We negotiated with the Forest Service to split that cost into two, a data phase and a report phase; they agreed. We paid \$21,000. We paid that in July of 2010. At that point after we paid that, they were to begin work. At that time we submitted two appeals. One appeal was for the temporary one-year use permit. They denied that, and that was only for the time period of which this process, this five-year process, was to be undertaken. They denied that mainly because we didn't have a written denial of a permit because we never submitted an application because we were told we couldn't have one. We never submitted an application, never got a written denial, basically they just threw out our appeal.

Also, at that time, we did an appeal to this cost recovery of \$37,000. They denied that, as well, saying that we are a category six, over 50 hours, and prove to me that you are under the category six or you belong to another category. And, of course, we can't

because this is their cost estimate and that kind of thing.

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During this time when we negotiated this, we were talking about this section, cost estimates we talked about, and they said to me, Mike, you can go out and get a third party to do this. We thought about that. We looked at that. I'm a consultant, and I know these companies that do this, and the reason we decided not to do that is we needed professional credibility of the Forest Service in this document because in the end, when this document is done and the Eldorado National Forest, their track record for OHV environmental analysis is poor, as every one they've done prior is vague, at this time we were thinking if we did use an outside company to do this, that they had no professional credibility involved in it, and therefore if it failed or was essentially contested, they would just give it back to us and say, well, your guys didn't do a good enough job, go shore it up, which would then cost us more money.

At this time, you know, we've been putting on these events for 40-plus years in this forest, same place, and we made this decision. No business would make a rational decision to spend this kind of money without any guarantee of being able to continue your

business. We made a decision that was emotional. wanted to stay in the forest. We wanted to stay here, and we wanted to make sure we could continue to recreate.

Since those appeals have been denied, one was then forwarded on to Randy Moore, which we have yet to hear back from. But since then, the Forest Service has come back to us and reduced our cost estimate to now basically \$29,000. I couldn't tell you why all of a sudden they decided that they could now do it for less. They had some internal meetings, but that was their decision. And that kind of concerned me because in the end, it's not about -- the money is a frustration and the cost recovery is a frustration, but in the end it's about staying in the forest and recreating. So it's not about money. It's about doing what we can. only about the money to the extent that we have it and could spend it. I would spend a million dollars on an EA, I really don't care. All I want is a permit. And that's why we are at today.

So we are here today, we've paid \$21,000 on now a \$28,000 cost estimate, and they have yet to lift a pencil to begin this process, and we're over a year and a half. They will not give us a temporary one-year use permit. I've appealed that all the way to Randy Moore,

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and don't expect that to yield anything.

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And also to some of the other comments that were made today, as well, we are not a nonprofit company. We are a corporation. The tax code doesn't allow us to be a 501(c)(3) Section 7, because most of our revenue is over 37 percent of our total revenue, so therefore it makes it difficult for us to be a nonprofit. However, we don't put these events on, like I said, because we make money. We only make \$2,000 to \$3,000 on event, and that money goes back into next year. So in the end, we put these on because we love them, not because we make money, not because we want to harm the forest. As a matter of fact, we're there because we love the forest.

Anyhow, so that's where we stand today. that's really what I wanted to say because some of the things that I think were brought up earlier, I think this shows that there's a lot of issues in the forest and in the region. Cost recovery for, as you heard from our other sister clubs, they completely failed on that attempt, and it wasn't even in this ballpark in cost. And so I think you can see there is a range of issues. And essentially that's all I wanted to leave you with. So thank you.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Mike, I didn't hear what

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    forest you were talking about.
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MIKE FALLON: Eldorado National Forest, and we were operating in the Placerville Ranger District.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: When you sat down with the planner, whoever was the person you were meeting with on this cost recovery worksheet, I assume they gave you these numbers, did you ever sit down and look at them line by line at what they were charging you?

MIKE FALLON: Yes, and the one that was the final for both sides, the Amador and Placerville, the \$37,000 was 900 hours to do an EA. An EA is the lowest level of environmental analysis of a system. It's not EIS.

14 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So that was one line, 15 900 hours equals an EA?

MIKE FALLON: 900 hours, \$37,280, and that gets you an EA.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: They didn't break it down into the separate specialists?

MIKE FALLON: They did. They broke that down, but those 900 hours was the accumulation of all of those specialists.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So were you satisfied with what they were charging you for, or you just felt it was exaggerated or what?

MIKE FALLON: 900 hours, I mean that's a lot of hours. You know, that's eight hours a day every day going to work, and that's for people that are in the forest all the time. That's their job. That's the people that did the travel management work already.

All of the assessment was done, you know, archeological sites. New ones don't show up, right? They're all old. They've all been there, so why would you need to do that again? It's all the kind of stuff you guys did bring up. And I'm just describing here is the magnitude, 900 hours to do things that have been done.

Now, of course, they said to me, Mike, that

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Now, of course, they said to me, Mike, that travel management was forest wide so it didn't include a special use concentrated event, as they said it.

However, you can look at Rock Creek. Rock Creek had two in theirs, an EIS, and they still wanted to do it. So they're talking two different directions. I'm not sure that, like I said, any of the ranger districts or groups are covered.

ED WALDHEIM: Ed Waldheim. Ladies and gentlemen, I've heard the biggest blackmail I've ever heard in my life tonight. I am so tired. Since 1978, I've been at this. I told Nancy, get upset with me, but I am very upset. We are being blackmailed. We are being stolen from. We are being lied to. We're being

totally taken advantage of.

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This OHV program has given millions and millions of dollars for the Forest Service to do their job because they didn't have the staff and didn't have the money to do it. We gave you the money to do the job. For you to come and back now to do a cost recovery is insanity because you have gone over and over the same thing. I personally sat there with the regional forester where we gave them the \$13 million to do the route designation, that whole process, \$13 million we gave them. Amador, are you still around? He left. Не got so mad with me because we did that, but we felt that was the right thing to do because we're going to be good stewards of the land, we're going to finally settle on what routes we're going to use. We have a system in place already. It's been used day in and day out.

For God's sake, I cannot understand how a forest supervisor or anybody can now start selectively blackmailing fees on something we already paid for upfront long time ago, many times over we did. The original grants, if you can remember, those of you who were in the Commission meetings in '83, '84, 1985, I was on it for ten years up there, state motorized trail system was part of every O&M grant. The trail

maintenance was part of every grant that we did. You
have taken that money. You have used that money. And
for you to come back now and start to try to charge for

the same thing is totally insane.

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Mr. Moore needs to come in front of this group.

We are a big customer of that national forest Region 5, as is BLM, but they don't seem to bother to come in front of you. Because we are their customers, remember, we are giving them millions and millions of dollars. Normally when you're in business, if you have a million dollars or more, a \$100 million customer, you would take the time to come and say hi and understand what the issues are, but they don't. It's totally unfair for you to sit there and take the brunt when Mr. Moore should be up here. I have made it very clear to him he needs to be here, but he told me, Ed, I need to move. That was three years ago, and he still hasn't come down here.

So, Commissioners, I think you need to really put the foot down that the Forest Service needs to come forward and explain exactly why do they think they need to charge such exorbitant prices for something we have paid ten times over already upfront.

Now, to Karen's answer, we don't want to subsidize the use. That's a wrong statement. We are

not subsidizing these events. These events are being charged on a per capita or 10 percent, or whatever percentage, for whatever time they enter an event.

It's not free. They are paying for the privilege of

The problem we have also with the BLM is that the 50 hours is cool, but if you go over to hour 51, they charge you from hour one forward without any control of what these 50 hours entail. And we have this problem now with the BLM.

Ed Waldheim for District 37 AMA for Southern

California. We have the same cost recovery problem

coming up with the BLM that they said eight, nine, ten

people from BLM could monitor an event, and it's going

to come back to us. They're going to want to charge us

for that, and we have no control over how many people

they are going to send out. So we have the same issue

going on with the BLM that we've got to put our arm

around, how can we volunteer, how can we get our people

to do the work so the BLM does not have to send eight,

nine or ten rangers or somebody with a BLM uniform out

there to see what our races are doing.

We are in jeopardy of losing those also, just as we are in jeopardy of losing the Forest Service. BLM would love nothing better than for us to do that

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using that event.

because then they could just put the gate up and say, sorry, we're out of business. So the thing is that's not an option for us.

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The option for us that we have to demand from these agencies who get our money that they provide the services for which we have paid upfront so these events can take place. The events are an integral part of our society. If I have 5,000 riders in an area, and I have 200 guys in an organized event, what's the difference? It's the same area. It's the same usage. It makes absolutely no difference. Trail maintenance is trail maintenance. I've got to do trail maintenance for 5,000 people or 200 people. Any way you look at it, I have to do trail maintenance. And I do that at Jawbone all the time. So what's new? That's why you get money. That's why we have grant money. That's why we've got tractors. What's new?

So this whole thing is totally blackmail, and I think the Commission needs to take a strong stand on this that this shall not move forward as they want to do, unless you really get a full explanation of exactly how you're coming up on this selective cost recovery. It is nothing but blackmail. Thank you.

JERRY FOUTS: Boy, I just did the math. see, 50 hours versus 900 hours, that's one week and an

overtime day versus 22 weeks, wow, I'm sorry, that just blows me away. It's a little nutty to me.

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I'd like to thank the state for recognizing the difference between nonprofits and promotors and the way they do business. If a promotor does a business in an SVRA, it's considerably more expensive than a nonprofit. And I would hate anybody in this room to somehow think that motorcycle clubs put on events because we make so much money, we live in these posh, palatial houses on stilts in the middle of Lake Tahoe, we don't, okay? We're nonprofits, most of us.

My club, the Red Roosters, we support the Contra Costa County Food Bank, the Christmas Wish Foundation, the Masonic Center, the Boy Scouts of America, and many others. We don't put a single dime of that in our pockets. We give to other nonprofit organizations because they need it, or we put it back into our event, in our communities, and the SVRAs, and the forest because that's what we love to do. It's part of our heart, just like what Mike said.

And you know what, the subsidized thing, I ain't buying that either, man. I got news for you, I subsidize all of the hiking trails I will never ever I subsidized the Bay Bridge that I don't use. And it has fishes that change every day, but we don't

1 do an EIS every day on the fishes that go back and 2 forth under the bridge every day, there's Bob, there's 3 Tom, oh my God, we've got a different fish. We've got to count them a different way today. I'm sitting there 4 5 listening to that, I'm sorry, that's what's happening in the Forest Service. You drive down a road, there 6 7 might be an owl out today that wasn't there yesterday. 8 But somehow they made it work with the Bay Bridge. 9 What the hell is going on here? What's the matter with 10 No matter we can't afford to live in this state us? 11 anymore. It's dumb; it's really dumb. I also 12 subsidize Yosemite, all of the foreign tourists that go 13 there every week and trample that place to death, and 14 you know what, they're killing Yosemite up there. subsidize that. I don't use it. I don't go there. 15 Do 16 they pay for it, on. That's what government is all about. They subsidize all of that weird stuff that we 17 18 can't all afford to pay. We all get our money. We all 19 pool it together, and we try to manage it until we 20 somehow figure out how to put it in order, that ain't 2.1 going to fly. 2.2 I'm really disappointed to hear the Forest Service can't somehow work with the clubs to find some 23 24 job they can do, even if it's not related to

motorcycling, to working on trails to buy back some of

this 900 hours. You know what, my club has got hundreds and hundreds of hours at Carnegie working out there digging -- at least when we used to be able to dig, working on fixing the trails. And it just seems ridiculous to me that we can't find something for that club to do to mitigate some of this stuff. We've got to work harder at that. Thank you.

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MARK TUSTIN: Thank you for your time. One of the first things I'd like to do is thank everybody in back of me that has a lot of wonderful information because you're looking at average Joe. You're looking at the guy that goes to work every day, pays everybody's salaries here with the taxes. I have a son. I have a house, and I have a wife. I buy a truck to haul my toys in. I have a trailer that I put those toys in. I pay taxes to buy that truck. I pay taxes to buy that trailer. I pay taxes on the registration on my three motorcycles. I pay sales tax on that. When I get into my truck to come down here, I pay sales tax on gas. When I get in my truck to load it to go somewhere, I pay taxes on that. When I get onto my motorcycle to ride on these lands that I have already paid for because I'm a taxpayer -- taxpayers bought all of these lands we're talking about. I pay my Green Sticker on my bike, which just doubled, and I didn't

get double for it; I'm getting about a quarter and a I pay taxes on the candy bar and soda pop I bought at the stores on the way up there. I support Georgetown, and I support every town in Jackson, and everywhere we go on motorcycles. You are looking at the reason America exists, and the reason you have the ability to buy a car to drive and wear the clothes you're wearing. I'm raising a son that I'm raising to do the exact same thing. One of the things I'm getting being in the Polka Dot Club right now, getting back into motorcycle riding, when I was a kid, I was in a motorcycle club with my parents. And I'm going to tell you something, you know what's happening right now? I'm doing signage at the Prairie City Grand Prix. You know what I run across, the kids that I hung out with now have kids that they're bringing to our events, and it's amazing. And you want to know something about all of those kids that were in the motorcycle clubs, you know what they're doing, well, they're working just like me. But you want to know something really amazing of what's going on, is these people are with their children, they're with these events, they're families that go to these things. And we're America. Our kids aren't going to jail. Our kids are straight A students. Our kids are also in soccer.

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If you want to know what you can do for America right now and get things going, you hold in your hands the ability to spur the American economy because you know what we do, we hold events. When I stop at the gas station, that's an event. When I go to the motorcycle shop to buy something for my bike, that's an event. That's a taxable event. These are events where people get things done, and we are what America is defined as. We bought these lands that we're arguing over. You designated them as lands to ride OHV on. pay you to do that for us. And, furthermore, if you want to help get America out of what's going on right now, take all of those trucks, they're going to haul all of those trailers, with all of those motorcycles, put all of that food in it, all of those families that go to all of those places and do things, you would be amazed at what would happen if you would take into your hands to open the floodgates and let this piece of America help you help yourselves. We are in the economy. We go to work every day. We pay taxes, and we vote. We vote, and we get the word out. And we vote for and we vote against. We're America, what you're standing here looking at. I represent them, just average Joe. The fact my name is Mark Tustin, doesn't matter. I'm just average Joe. That's my

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two cents' worth, and I hope it counts.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Great, thank you. I want to thank the U.S. Forest Service for coming and being part of this interesting exchange, and I also want to thank the public. I think that was an excellent round of input. I hope the back and forth was good. I learned a lot listening to it. I think, though, we'd like to open it up to discuss what we think about the topic. Obviously it's a very important one, and we need to consider it as such.

We have another hearing coming pretty quick up in I think five or six weeks. Perhaps it might make sense to try to coalesce some of the input that we had and see if the Commission might want to also work with staff to investigate how the grant program works with cost recovery, if there is any way that it can, and then maybe come up with a subcommittee that can then come back to the next meeting with a recommendation for action for the Commission. Because I think it's real important for us to digest this, consider it, and then at our next meeting deliver specifically on an action. That's my suggestion, but I'm certainly open to my colleagues and any other ideas. If someone wants to propose more immediate action, we can discuss that, too.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I agree with you, Gary.

We need to have a subcommittee and figure out how we get to Mr. Moore, convey these comments that have been put forth to come up with some sort of solution because the problem is obviously not going to go away. So we need to get to a resolution, and I believe he's the person that can best get us there. So I'd like to see a subcommittee formed.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: First of all, I'd like to acknowledge the passion in this room of the individuals that spoke and also the frustration that there was nobody here from the Forest Service that were decisionmakers. We have great people to carry the message, but I don't think you can carry the message that you heard today in the same tone as you heard it today back to Randy Moore or whoever needs to listen to this.

To follow up that, I would like to propose that we ask for a Commission meeting in Vallejo at the Forest Service Regional Offices. I've asked. There doesn't seem to be any legal reason why we can't do that, but we need to bring this message home to those folks. And for the years that I've been involved, we've had very little actual decision-making representation at these Commission meetings.

Mr. Waldheim and other people brought up the same thing, that all of the money we've given the forester, we're a customer. We're one of your best customers when it comes down to it, probably second in line to the federal budget. Why isn't anybody here to listen to these impassioned statements about people that actually want to use the forest in a responsible manner? If we quit, it's going to turn over to the outlaws is what it's going to end up being, then you're really going to have some problems.

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

I have a list of six or seven different things that I would like to get on record that we could consider to address this problem, in no particular order I kept adding to the list. One is going to be training for clubs to address this issue. It could be at OHMVR headquarters possibly, Forest Service staff hopefully would be there, but how these clubs individually could learn how to work with the Forest Service on this issue.

The second one would be research the education sector where we could provide some kind of a cost offset. Some entity like Davis or something like that could have somebody that is looking for a project. I thought that was good idea.

Credit for volunteer work has come up as the

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Fourth item, OHMVR grants that are cost recovery specific.

Fifth item, initiate dialogue with the Forest That speaks to what I originally talked about.

Six item here, I think Forest Service parity with the BLM, why are these people talking out of two different books -- actually, isn't talking out of anybody's book.

And the last item, the Forest Service should adopt BLM guidelines.

Just kind of what I heard, just rephrasing it.

CHAIR WILLARD: I think that's good. I think maybe something in between meetings we can again craft some sort of a statement that we can send to Mr. Moore, and that way he can have something from the Commission, some concrete suggestions on how to fix the problem because I think clearly there appears to be a problem. You've heard a lot of situations where people are upset at the process. The process doesn't seem to be fair, it's inequitable.

So I think hopefully one of the things you can take away from this meeting, you've heard from the public, as one person put it, your customers, that

- 1 there's a tremendous amount of frustration and maybe 2 that has to do with your process, and maybe you need to take a closer look at the process, and maybe there's 3 some things that you can do to ensure to fix the 4 5 process. And maybe in the meantime we can come up with some suggestions, as well, that we heard today and put 6 that forth.
 - Any other comments from any Commissioners? Ιf not, I would like to appoint a subcommittee. I think Commissioner Slavik, do you want to serve on that subcommittee in the meantime?
- COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Sure. 12

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- 13 CHAIR WILLARD: Anyone else? Commissioner 14 Franklin?
- 15 COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Okay.
 - CHAIR WILLARD: We're limited to two on the subcommittee; otherwise, we have that Warren problem. No action then today on this subject. I want to thank you guys for coming, and we will have this on the agenda at the next meeting on December 3rd.
 - USFS STAFF FLEENOR: I want to thank you for allowing us to present the information to try to help clarify what's going on. I found over the years the most effective forum for making changes across the 18 national forests with the regional foresters is a

networking workshop where it can be discussed, the success stories. For example, we know some forests are having a lot of success with the clubs being able to present events, and that there can be a lot of learning on how to think outside of our traditional bureaucratic box of doing things. And I think I've heard a lot of good suggestions. Again, I'd like to say that in the handout that I gave you regarding the budget discussion that relates to cost recovery, which you can find at this website, I encourage you to be as informed as possible.

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And you'll note that it's called a pilot program. And 2012 is the year that there will be a review of the Forest Service regulations and also BLM's, because of our consistency, that we need to continue with that consistency as federal land managers, so it's very important. And I'm really encouraged with the passion and enthusiasm the people bring to the meeting because it is the forest that belongs to the people, and the federal managers need to hear when we aren't doing things that are in a consistent manner, and we need to be in a consistent manner, our approach and our responses, to what the public expects of our management of the Forest Service. So thank you for allowing me to be here.

1	And it might be a suggestion to you, the
2	regional foresters meet with what's called the regional
3	leadership team on a schedule for each year. People
4	like yourself can ask for attendance to those meetings,
5	potentially a subcommittee, for a presentation there,
6	and to actually meet with the decision makers because
7	that's where they spend time together. It's unusual
8	and rare to have them all together at one time, but
9	they do schedule that at least three times a year.
10	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Nancy, who are those
11	people?
12	USFS STAFF FLEENOR: It's called the Regional
13	Leadership Team.
14	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So it's supervisors,
15	et cetera?
16	USFS STAFF FLEENOR: Yes, along with Randy Moore
17	and his deputies.
18	CHAIR WILLARD: Also, for those of the public
19	that made comments, if you want to reach out to the
20	Commissioners on the subcommittee in the meantime with
21	your comments, please do so. I think that they would
22	appreciate your input in the interim.
23	COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I just wanted to make
24	a procedural comment at this point before we enter into

the next item. And this is in reference to the staff

report, the content of the staff report that we got on It's my perspective, my feeling that the staff report should provide an unbiased, objective overview of the issue that's being brought in front of the Commission and where appropriate that the most up-to-date scientific data is available for us to use to best make our decision or base our decision on that information.

And I felt that some of the information that was provided in this staff report was not objective. three articles from the newspaper, that is not really data driven. Newspaper articles generally aren't objective, and I don't think that that's the type of information that the Commission should be using to make recommendations. And in the future I would recommend that we're only provided with kind of an overview of the information based on the best available information you have and, again, the most up-to-date scientific information that we need in order to make our decision.

AGENDA ITEM V(C) - 2011 REPORT - Draft 2

CHAIR WILLARD: The next business item is the Draft 2011 Report. It's due January 1st, 2011. something that staff has been working on for months, and I just got my copy over the weekend. At some point

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we need to approve this before it's finished. If the Commission desires, we can do so today or we can wait until the December 1st meeting to do so.

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I also want to take a moment to thank staff for their tremendous effort in preparing the draft report. I'm very pleased with it so far. I think it's very comprehensive. I think it does an excellent job in answering the legislative mandate, in answering any questions that are out there. So kudos for a job well I think we need to get it finished, and I'm sure we have some comments to go from here, and then we can move forward. We're on the path.

Does staff have an overview, any comments they want to give us?

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Connie Latham with the OHMVR Division. Good afternoon, Commissioners. If you don't mind, I do have an overview to give you an update of where we are and also possibly highlight some of the key changes that are in Draft 2 that we've made.

First, let me say I'm very pleased to have an opportunity to discuss this draft Commission Program Report. It's without a doubt been a work in progress and, as you mentioned, a collaborative effort amongst many people in the Division, BLM, and Forest Service staff.

As you kind of just mentioned, it is the second draft of the Commission Program Report, and per the Public Resources Code Section 5090.24, the report shall be adopted by the Commission after discussing the contents during two or more public meetings. This is the second public meeting of which we have taken this opportunity. And, again, reminding everybody that this is a report to the Legislature and Governor with specific reporting elements or requirements.

This is a very large document, and, again, the challenge has been what do we add and what do we take away, and it's been at the center of many discussions in the Division here for the last few months, especially since Draft 1.

We took to heart the comments we received from yourselves as well as the public, and what we found was there was obviously a common theme in which we needed to add more detail in a few sections of this report, primarily condition and resources, monitoring and restoration sections. We've added detail in other sections as well, but there was quite a theme in those.

As I mentioned, if you don't mind, I would like to take you through the document and address some of those key changes we've made. I think it might help in the overall discussion to have comments at the end, if

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I'm allowed to do that, versus stopping in between.

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In this document currently, there is no message from the Chair or executive summary. That will be in the final document.

We restructured Draft 2 to flow a little bit easier, make it easier for the reader in hopes of understanding what the requirements were, but also to get through the document and have it make sense. really appreciated the valuable comments. Looking at the draft report, you'll see at the beginning we have an overview of the program upfront. We addressed the role and function of the Commission and of the Division. We give a history of the status of the program, including the funding. This has also been key. We received a lot of comments really wanting to address the loan to the General Fund, and you'll find this upfront where our money comes from, where that money goes. So you'll see that we've added a few charts there on pages six and seven.

And then here upfront we've added a new section that was not in the Draft 1. And from pages nine through 35, you'll see that there's an overview of the SVRAs, and they're in alphabetical order. I will note at this point, all sections involving the SVRAs are in alphabetical order so we have consistency throughout

the report.

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As we move forward, that brings us to the six specific report requirements, the first report requirement being the status of the strategic plan.

And obviously the strategic plan sets the stage for where we are going, kind of the roadmap. This document was completed in March of 2010.

And looking at page 40, it brings us to Report Requirement No. 2, the condition of natural cultural resources of area trails receiving state off-highway motor vehicle funds and the resolution of conflicts of use in those areas. So there's kind of two parts to this section. This area also had the largest amount of edits and changes based on comments that we received. So you'll see that the SVRA sections, basically pages 40 to 59, had quite a bit of editing and detail added to them.

And then if you look towards page 60, we get to the federal program. We talk a little bit about the changes to the grants program, OLGA, changes from our baseline of \$17 million to \$26 million and then you add the 1.1 million. And on page 61, we also have that funding by fiscal year in the grants program, so you can kind of see how that has changed.

Then as you look at page 68 and go towards pages

86, this is another section that has really been extended. It's the section on the cultural resources, condition of those resources, the overall program, not only the SVRAs but as well as the federal partners.

And then as I've alluded to on page 90, we get to that second component of this report requirement, which is the resolution of use conflicts. And in there we go over some of the strategies that the Division has used and some of the accomplishments that have gone on regarding how we deal with these use conflicts.

Going to page 95, that brings us to Report Requirement No. 3. This section, the status and accomplishment of funds appropriated for restoration pursuant to paragraphs of subdivision (b) of Section 5090.50. The reason I mention that one is because 5090.50 is related to the grants specifically. That's why you do not see restoration projects, especially with the SVRAs here.

If you look on page 100, there is a good example of one of the restoration efforts that took place at Alabama Hills. We tried to not only do a good overview of federal partners, but highlight throughout the document some of the accomplishments that have been going on out in the field with the federal partners and nonprofits and such.

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Also, what is very new in this document that was not in Draft 1 are some maps. If I could draw your attention to page 101, you'll see that this is the overall map of all of the grant funded projects since 2004. I'm going to back up just a second.

This is a triennial report. At the Division, we made the decision to go back and actually have this report period be from 2004 to 2010, so more than just the requirements of the three years, and we based that decision on wanting to line this document up with the current administration. So there's been a lot more efforts and a lot more data to really go through here to put this document together.

So we've added maps that give you an idea visually of what projects are going on where within the Forest Service, BLM, and our city and county folks, as well. These maps do not include the law enforcement funding. I actually have a chart in another area of the report, and the reason being is it's really hard to put a GIS spot on a map where you've done law enforcement funding. So that really wasn't feasible to do at this point. Moving on to page 104, we have that city and county map.

Page 105, we've got Report Requirement No. 4, summary of resource monitoring data compiled and

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restoration work completed. This is where you're going to find the SVRAs, the details have been added here for monitoring as well as restoration. We included quite a few project examples. And I really hope, if you haven't already, that you really take the time to look through this section. We really put a lot of effort into it, especially all of the folks in the field.

I just want to mention that when we look at the next report in 2014 -- it's amazing we're already looking ahead -- that we may possibly look at merging report elements two and four, because they are kind of related together, and it's been a challenge to separate them in some ways here. So you see various restoration efforts there.

If you go to page 133, I believe it is, we get into Report Requirement No. 5, actions taken by the Division and Department since the last program report to discourage and decrease trespass of off-highway motor vehicles on private property. Again, this is a section that we have talked about the strategies that we've used and the efforts that have gone on in the Division with the law enforcement, staff, visitor services staff.

And on page 136, as I kind of alluded to earlier, that's where you will find that law

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enforcement grant funding chart. And if I might just bring to your attention here, you'll see there is a dotted line there kind of two-thirds of the way across the chart, that's where SB 742 was enacted. So you'll see some changes there. And then also on page 137, we list for you the training that law enforcement staff, Loren's group, has provided to the local, state, and federal agencies the last couple of years, really doing that educating and cooperating with other agencies. So really good at accomplishments there.

On page 138, we get to Report Requirement No. 6, the section of other relevant program-related environmental issues that have arisen since the last program report. Here we outline quite a few different environmental issues from the Forest Service Travel Management, green initiatives, alternative fuel vehicles, solar development. We have quite a few buildings in our SVRAs that use solar power. We also highlight here the Rubicon, some of the trail assessment / water quality management issues that have gone on, as well as the law enforcement efforts that took place this last summer.

If you don't mind, I'd like to get you back to page 67, and this is the area within Report Requirement No. 2, it's the Habitat Management Program that's

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associated with your grantees, with primarily our federal partners, but any grantee that we've given funds to. And we heard at the last meeting that there was really a need for more information on monitoring efforts and how we're tracking those in the Division.

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So what I'd like to do now is introduce Paula Hartman. She's been instrumental in putting this chart together. And rather than bumble it here, I'm going to let Paula explain to you what this summary is and how it relates to the big insert that you have in front of you as well, because this really shows you the efforts that have been going on and how we track them.

OHV CONSULTANT HARTMAN: Paula Hartman with TRI Environmental Sciences, and I'm glad that Connie started with that table on page 67. It's a good overview, a summary, just one component of the monitoring that occurs on the BLM and Forest Service lands. And as Connie said, this is a summary of the Habitat Management Program monitoring, and that's important.

I just want to start off at bat by explaining that the Forest and the BLM have their own monitoring that they engage in, but under 5090.35 they're required do what's sometimes referred to as WHPP, the Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan, but under the grants program

it's commonly referred to under the regulations as the Habitat Management Program. So this table provides a summary from 2004 to 2009 of that monitoring. And it's an adaptive management program, and it was designed in in collaboration with the Forest Service and BLM biologists.

So perhaps the easiest thing to do is to walk you through a line and explain what the numbers mean. We can just simply start with the BLM 2004-2005. under the HMP program, the first thing that an applicant has to do if they're submitting a project that is subject to these monitoring requirements, when they're filling out the HMP, they have to -- biologists would be thinking about what species are in the general project area that we need to consider for this program. And so in this case, this is summary, so this is for all of the field offices. When you see that first box, it says 192. That's all of the BLM field offices that submitted applications that particular year.

So all of the field offices combined considered 192 species. Of those, what they have to consider is which of these species might we have some concerns specifically related to the project, perhaps a plant population that could be run over by an OHV or a bird that could be disturbed by the recreation.

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those 192 species they considered, they determined that 122 needed to be monitored under this HMP program. So that's what they're submitting, and that is what comes into the Division.

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And then when they report on that the following year, they report on whether they met objectives for each of those species, and they report on whether those objectives were met. So for each of those species, they established a success criteria. And again using the example of if it was a plant, that their success criteria might be going out to monitor and confirm that indeed there were no tire tracks in the vicinity of that plant population. So they establish those success criteria and then they report upon whether they were met.

So for this particular year, 2004 and 2005, of the 122 species that they determined they needed to monitor, they reported back to the Division that for all of those species, all but one of those success criteria were met. They also reported -- and this is a mandatory component of the HMP. They also reported they took corrective actions where they didn't meet the success criteria. So here they report they met all but one of the success criteria, and they reported that indeed they recommended or implemented a corrective

action to address that one occurrence where their objective wasn't met.

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That's kind of a summary just for the BLM for that one year. And this table presents that information for both the BLM and the Forest Service for this period of the 2011 Report. And, again, to get back to what I mentioned previously, those 122 species that the BLM discussed reporting in the HMP may not be, and surely are not, the entire group of species they monitored. Because under 5090.35, the HMP really applies to the project area. And as you know, the project area is really one subset of the federal lands. So they have a much broader area for which they're responsible for monitoring. And even within the general project area, you might have a project that's confined to a trail, and they might have an aquatic species that's not near the trail but they're monitoring it. It's in the general area, and so they're monitoring it. It's not part of this HMP program. They're not required to monitor it under this. I wouldn't want you to get the impression they're just limiting their monitoring to these specific species. They're listed for the HMP program.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: That's a very quick overview of where we are and of the Habitat Management Plan.

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            Also, what we did in Draft 2 is at the very end
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     of the document we have endnotes where we have
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     referenced some of the documents in our summary reports
     on monitoring restoration, additional resources. We've
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     noted some references there, so we want to make sure we
     let you know those are in the back of the document, as
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     well.
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            So, again, very brief, very quick overview.
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     Willing to take any discussion or any comments.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Great. Thank you.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: The endnotes you talked
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     about, are they referenced in the text?
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            OHV STAFF LATHAM: Yes, they are. They are
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     numbered all the way to 19.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I see that number. I
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     didn't seem to run across any when I was scanning it.
            OHV STAFF LATHAM: In primarily the resource
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     section.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: The other comment I had, I
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     sent an e-mail, and I forgot to cc you. Hopefully they
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     passed it on. One of the things I forgot in that
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     e-mail was in the BLM and the Forest Service, I would
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     like to see -- and hopefully the other Commissioners
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would, too -- some reference to the total number of

acreage on BLM and Forest Service land.

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1 So total acreage, and then subtract from that 2 acreage what's wilderness and is not accessible to OHV recreation, and then if we can come up with a number 3 for OHV recreation acreage on that total number. 4 5 some reference point for the reader to kind of focus in on, and I think that applies to the environmental 6 concerns of this document. 7 OHV STAFF LATHAM: Excuse me if I cannot pull up 8 9 the paragraph right away, but I do know in a section 10

here, it might be under the Forest Service and monitoring, they do reference the overall acreage. It's just not broken down.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Connie, first of all, I want to say you guys did a great job of revising this. It's really a much more complete and readable document, and so I thought it was great.

As far as getting information from outside sources, so when you placed information in here about Forest Service lands and BLM, was that based on information you received from them?

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Yes, we had the Forest Service and BLM folks actually came over to OHV headquarters for two or three meetings to discuss how to put this document together -- this is a year and a half ago -- and looked at layout and we actually did

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1 request specific information from them. What you're 2 seeing in here are their complete report summaries in the document. 3

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Because I note on page 63 where you start talking about U.S. Forest Service Natural Resource Conditions, there's three or four pages of information there, which is good information. But then when you get to the BLM section, it's half a page. So I'm assuming that that information didn't come in time?

OHV STAFF LATHAM: No, it came in time. We have in this document what was given to us by our federal partners based on the request for information.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Perhaps BLM could enhance that information so it would be in parity with the Forest Service information, at a minimum.

CHAIR WILLARD: Let's take public comment.

BRUCE BRAZIL: Bruce Brazil, California Enduro Riders Association. And being that this version of the document I think came out just about a week ago maybe on the web, I only got a very small snippet of it, even with that, on page seven where they're talking about the finances and such, a couple of minor errors, or at least one for sure. That's where they say SB 742 increased the registration fees to \$52. It's only \$50.

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OHV STAFF LATHAM: We are aware of that. That extra two dollars was CHP. Instead of going into a whole page of explanation, we just tried to keep it simple.

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BRUCE BRAZIL: Further down on the page, you're talking about repayment of the loans that were made to the General Fund. And basically it says that the repayment shall be made -- blah, blah, but no later than June 30th, 2010.

OHMVR STAFF LATHAM: That is a typo. That should be 2014, I believe.

BRUCE BRAZIL: Yes, thank you.

Another thing as far as financing, about the only expenditure from what I've seen and heard is coming out of the OHV Fund is for the grants process. I think if I were a legislator, I would like to see where the other money is being utilized, how much for the Division, how much for the SVRAs, capital improvements, possible purchases by the Division, and just something very brief to look over. Thank you.

ED WALDHEIM: Ed Waldheim for CTUC. I agree with Bruce on his questions and issues there, especially we need to know the total distribution of our \$80.516 million, where it goes. We need to really be able to see how small the portion of the grants and

cooperative agreement is against the total pie. You've got \$80 million of income, and we only get \$24 or \$27 million depending what year we're in. So there is a big discrepancy that makes it look different.

And also what we need to know in this document, we need to show how important the federal agency land is to us. 80 percent of our opportunity takes place on the federal lands, not on the 200,000 acres that we have in the SVRA system.

And also we need to show the disparity between where the customers are. Over 80 percent of the customers that use the public lands on motorized recreation are in the south versus the 20 percent in the north. We need to really let the legislators understand exactly where all of this opportunity is taking place and where is the money going to because there is a direct relationship between the amount of usage and the amount of need to maintain our resources versus when you go and have very many people in there. We haven't pointed that out. That needs to be in there.

We also failed to bring out the \$21 million that's due to us from our \$52 million lawsuit that we entered during Mr. Wilson's era. We won that lawsuit. The \$21 million was supposed to go back to us.

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However, he went and appealed it, and he won on the appeal. However, the Department of Finance still shows on the books there is \$21 million due to us. I don't want to lose that fact. I'm going way back in history. We don't want to lose \$21 million just because we dropped it. That's very, very dangerous.

As far as the acreages are concerned, that is an excellent point that needs to be there. I've talked until I was blue in the face. Pull out your old Waldheim budgets, your answers are right in there of the amount of acreages that we're actually utilizing. So when you look at the big picture of the millions of acre out there on public lands, BLM, and the Forest Service land versus the little percentage that we use, it's a no-brainer. It makes you think why are we arguing over this little one-and-a-half percent that we use for recreation versus the big pie.

It makes us look like we're using the whole resources. That is farthest from the truth. We are not using hardly anything in comparison of the overall picture. That needs to really be pointed out, how minute the impact we have is on the public lands and the resources. We have not really pointed that out. That needs to be done.

And I'm sure if I find something else, I'll send

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DAVE PICKETT: Dave Pickett, District 36. Bruce and Ed made some good comments. I, too, would like to see those incorporated. Typos are going to happen, that's why it's called a draft.

But I'm especially interested in page six that shows the growth of registration. I know that in the early part of 2000 and beforehand, getting all off-highway vehicles registered was a big deal. And I think this graft shows the improvement that was made. There is a small dip you can see in '09/'10, which is to be expected considering the economy, but it still shows folks are out there keeping the vehicles registered, and they're riding.

I like this draft. I, too, just got it today.

I'll submit written comments to Division if I have something else. Good job everybody in the Division, looks good.

JOHN STEWART: Good afternoon, Commissioners,

John Stewart, California Association of 4-Wheel Drive

Clubs. I want to commend the staff for putting

together a very comprehensive report. Yes, it is one

of the first ones in a long time to come forward. I

like the section where you do submit descriptions of

the SVRAs.

But looking at it, I think there is one critical piece of information missing from that description, and that is some kind of snapshot of what the visitorship per SVRA is. In other words, that helps to put it in perspective of the importance of the individual SVRAs with respect to each other and with respect to the major geographic areas that they are in proximity to.

In addition to that, I think when you look at the federal side, some kind of account of the number of people involved in OHV recreation has got to be brought into the picture in order to put it in perspective as to the relationship with the number of miles of trails. You have some of that there, you know, the dollar spent; that's great; the dollars collected, but there is no real count of the number of people that the OHV touches.

And I know this is not going to be easy information to collect. It may not be possible this iteration, but something to be kept in mind for the future to have a much better demographic breakdown of the individual users, both in the SVRAs and within the federal agencies, also.

KAREN SCHAMBACH: Karen Schambach, PEER and Center for Sierra Nevada Conservation.

My first comment is, are you going to put

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captions on the pictures? There are a couple there I'm really curious about.

OHMVR STAFF LATHAM: Yes, we had that discussion. That may be in the final.

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KAREN SCHAMBACH: On page five, the page where it talks about income, program funding where it says, the program receives no support from the General Fund; all funding is directly generated by the recreation community, and then it identifies fuel tax, OHV registration and entrance fees. That's really not complete because if you go back to the latest fuel tax study recommended -- well, whatever. The program is getting an extra \$30 million a year of fuel taxes that, according to the latest fuel tax study, isn't directly from these three sources. So I think that needs to be included that there is this additional money in addition to what was identified in the fuel tax study that's going into the program.

Also, as Connie knows and very kindly assisted me in, as I looked through the data that was provided by the SVRA staff for this report, and they were admiringly frank about not only the good things that were happening in the parks but also all of the challenges and deficiencies based on the program. I don't really see those identified. I think clearly

- 1 and obviously when you're writing a report about your 2 own program, you want to present it in the best light. 3 On the other hand, we all know that there's still challenges, and I don't think you ever get to solutions 4 5 for those until you admit them. And in some cases I know that the staff was actually discouraged from 6 7 offering those sorts of comments. But I think the 8 report really should be a little more self reflective,
 - And I will be offering written comments.

if you will, about the challenges that remain.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you. That concludes the public comment. Commissioners can now provide you with our comments. I'll kick it off.

I have a couple of specific comments. In the beginning, there is a nice overview of the program, and I think that's great for the person that's not familiar with the program to have that. But in it, I didn't really find an overview or description of the Grants and Cooperative Agreements program. Maybe that was by design, but I was trying to read this from the perspective of somebody who didn't know what was going on with the OHV program, and indeed that information is contained further back, but I thought in an overview it might be good to have some information just describing the grants program upfront.

Then the other thing, I'm very keen on this legislation appropriation of the Trust Fund, the loan. And I think that anywhere we can, we need to state the fact that it's a loan and point out some of the issues that the appropriation of these funds is causing our program, some of the jeopardy it's caused.

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For instance, I think there is an opportunity on number seven under Acquisitions and Capital

Improvements to talk about some of the native issues.

The two big ones that jump out at me are: When you don't have funds for acquisitions, you can't increase the rider opportunity. The population is growing.

More people want to recreate, but if you've got a finite area, in fact the area is actually being reduced from closures, then you have greater impact on those areas that are left. I think that's an important part of what's going on in the program are these increased impacts from increased usage.

Also, trespass is another negative impact and not being able to have acquisitions and to grow the program through increasing riding opportunity. I think there are a couple of other areas where that same point can be made, perhaps under number five, again, dealing with trespass. I think the loss of riding opportunity results in trespass, so I think that could be brought

up on page 133.

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On page 90 there is discussion of resolution of use conflict, the statement made, Division has developed a land acquisition plan and Division staff are considering assessing possible land opportunities. That's all way and good. If you don't have the funds in hand, you really can't move forward with an acquisition program, which is important to reduce use conflicts. So, again, I would like to look at opportunities to bring that one forward. That's it.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Thanks, Connie, and I want to say that I think this is much improved over the first draft. I appreciate the fact that you have taken a lot of the comments and recommendations that I made and addressed those in this, and I do appreciate that. I do have a couple major comments I would like to make. And in the interest of time, I probably will just submit the rest of them to you in writing.

The first thing I think would help, the section on Federal Resource Management, this seemed to be, as Eric said, much less extensive than the information on the SVRAs, and not surprising because you manage the SVRAs. But I think it would be worthwhile to try and get a little more information from the federal government, if you could, as Eric suggested.

And I would like to just make a couple of recommendations that relate to the Forest Service. know the Forest Service has a fairly extensive program of best management practices that they use in management of roads and a variety of other activities, and those best management practices are in effect to reduce the environmental impacts from projects. addition to those best management practices, they have a best management practice evaluation program, and they evaluate the implementation of the projects as well as the effectiveness of the project. So there's a monitoring component to that. They have those records. And so an explanation at least of the best management program process, and I think it would be beneficial if you could provide some overview of the results of the evaluations that they have done on at least some segment of the projects that are associated with grant funding.

And also you discussed the soil conservation standard, and I know that's required on all of the projects. And the Forest Service and BLM are required to provide an evaluation of how those standards were implemented, and so those you must have, and I think it would be helpful to have that information added as well because that's an overview of how they have done from

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the standpoint of implementing those standards.

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And then in the monitoring section, I was really pleased. I thought that you did a very good job of bringing out a lot of the information about monitoring. You expanded that section a great deal, and I like what you've done with that.

But I would like to adjust one thing or comment on one thing, and that's the peer review that was done. And I think that's fantastic that you folks had an outside group come in and evaluate the program. It's necessary to do that on a regular basis because oftentimes what we think is going to be the best procedure and set of protocols for monitoring, after we do it for a period of time, we discover that there needs to be some changes and modifications which is exactly what this report determined.

But I think you should expand a little bit on what the report says. I think it would be valuable to point out what the shortcomings were that the report found, which is pretty straightforward. That the protocols and standards have been inconsistently implemented and not adequately informed by management needs to be articulated by the staff. And I think that's valuable information to have because it then directs how we can improve on the existing monitoring

program.

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And I would also include the recommendations here. There are four recommendations that the peer report made to make improvements on monitoring, and I think it's worthwhile to have those included as well because it really provides the reader information as to how the Division is looking at their monitoring and working to identify areas where there's problems, and then correcting those errors and using that information to make management decisions, which is exactly what this report said, monitoring is used so we can make better management decisions. So I think it's worthwhile to highlight that. That's all I have today.

CHIEF JENKINS: Just one comment on the soil standards stuff, so we will pull out and see what we can gather together to put in there. What we were struggling with to some degree was the new soil standard that's in place was applied to the current year grants, and so those grants have not been concluded and turned into final reports. We will have soil monitoring information from the old standard that was in place, but the new standard stuff, I don't think we're going to have completed information to incorporate in this report yet.

But we can maybe include a section that

discusses that and about what we're looking forward to receiving and how we're going to move forward with that.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Under the SVRAs, there was a couple of things -- and this goes back to kind of the challenges that we have in some of the SVRAs.

I made a note here of discuss the challenges with visitors accessing the Los Padres from Hungry Valley. It's been an ongoing issue for years and years. People are trespassing, doing all kinds of weird things to get up to the Los Padres. At least we need to identify that.

Oceano Dunes, under all of the little maps of the SVRAs, you have location, total park acreage, et cetera. But I'd like to see the total acreage of land that's available to OHV. You have total park acreage, but we know that it's a lot less than that for OHV use.

And if you could do it, going back to Mr. Waldheim's comments here earlier, we know that if we have 5,000 acres for OHV, possibly only one or two percent of those 5,000 acres are really impacted by trails and roads. I don't know if we can come up with that number. I think that's a concept that really needs to hit home to people that are looking at these kinds of documents. In other words, what is the impact

1 per acre of the trails and roads in these individual 2 components. 3 COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Did I hear you correctly, you're going to be drafting an executive summary? 4 5 OHMVR STAFF LATHAM: Yes. COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I think that's vitally 6 important. The legislators, I don't expect to read the 7 entire document. I'm sure some of their assistants 8 9 will, but that will be great. 10 And also possibly a conclusion to wrap things 11 up, lessons learned, and things like that. So other 12 than that, I don't have any other comments. CHAIR WILLARD: Again, thank you so much for a 13 14 job well done, and I look forward to finishing this off. I think what we'll do is we will have this as a 15 16 business item at our December meeting and hopefully approve it and then we can be done with it. 17 18 CHIEF JENKINS: Just one clarification, 19 Commissioner Slavik, just to be clear, on page 24 20 Oceano mentions that there is 3600 total acres and 1500 2.1 available for OHV recreation. 2.2 Were you looking for something as a finer breakdown, or did you just not notice that? 23 24 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: That would be nice if you

OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

can go -- Oceano is different because it's an open

area. Other places that have just trails opportunities.

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What I was looking at here underneath this picture, the 1500 acres -- I'm looking at the wrong one. Underneath those individual maps of the SVRAs, that that bullet point information was there and jumped out at you, Just so it's not buried.

And just one additional thing, there are certain things that are gone through real fast that I thought were very important things. Is there some way to bold those things? Like you talked about a hill climb restoration project or something like that, it's kind of buried in the text. Like somebody says, they're not going to read everything on this thing.

CHIEF JENKINS: And I will point out, a lot of these things, we haven't gone to the detail. If you looked, for instance, at our strategic plan, the way that we have sidebars, pullouts, and things like that, now that we're getting closer to having a finalized document, we just haven't at this point gone to the effort to do those sorts of pullouts until we knew we were working with text that's going to stay in place.

On the executive summary and all those various pieces, we wanted to make sure that we were summarizing the right things and pulling out the right points.

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     it's very good feedback. Thank you for that. Because
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     we've been struggling with how much effort to put into
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     reformatting that into a format more like a strategic
     plan, and that sounds like something that would be
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     desirable.
            COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I'm curious.
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     would you like to have comments from the public and
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     when would you like to have our comments so that we can
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     have all of this ready for the next Commission meeting?
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            OHMVR STAFF LATHAM: Thank you very much for
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     bringing that up. That's what I was hoping we could
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     get to today. I would put forth a recommendation based
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     on the tentative dates for the next Commission meeting
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     and having to have a document posted, that we end the
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     comment period for this November 8th. That would give
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     us only a week and a half to consolidate any comments
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     we would get before this would have to be posted again,
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     if we're looking at an early December Commission
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     meeting.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: I think that's appropriate.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: What's our deadline to
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     publish the report?
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CHAIR WILLARD: Supposedly it's due January 1st. That's per the code.

CHIEF JENKINS: And the next meeting, just to

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     clarify again, we mentioned earlier the 3rd is the next
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     meeting. The actual meeting date set aside is the 1st
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     and 2nd.
            CHAIR WILLARD: And at that meeting, the
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     Commission would review what would be a final draft at
     that point and make a motion to approve, and that's
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     hopefully the way the vote would go. It would be
     smooth and we would be done with it.
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            CHIEF JENKINS: There certainly would be the
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     opportunity to do very minor fine tuning of that.
            COMMISSIONER SLAVIC: Good work.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Very good.
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            With that I would like to make a motion to
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     adjourn.
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            COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'll second that.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: All those in favor?
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            (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
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            (Meeting adjourned at 4:43 p.m.)
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